

Citizens' Rally Will Reply to Coudert

Teachers to Speak At Meeting Today on Campus

By George Morris

Brooklyn's citizens will have their say Sunday at 2:45 P.M. at the Academy of Music on the doings of the Rapp-Coudert "Little Dies" Committee and its campaign to cut the heart out of free education.

This rally, under the auspices of the Brooklyn "Save Our Schools Committee," is a major one of a series to protest the raid upon academic freedom and democracy in education which the joint legislative committee has launched.

Brooklyn College was the focal point in the hearings of the Rapp-Coudert Committee. Its president, Dr. Harry D. Gidson, was the chief witness in a drive for an academic totalitarianism. Twenty-one of the 25 members of Teachers Union locals to be cited for contempt because they refused to testify before a secret one-man session of the committee are from Brooklyn College.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

The chairman of Sunday's rally will be Garibaldi Lapolla, principal of P. S. 174.

Speakers will include Clair Bees, Long Island University basketball coach; Dr. Margaret Schlaugh of City College of New York; Howard Selsam, Professor of Philosophy, Brooklyn College; one of those to be cited for contempt; Irwin Shaw, playwright; George B. Murphy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and I. Kaufman of the American Newspaper Guild.

Plans are under way for a general city rally at Manhattan Center on Dec. 18, at which prominent trade union leaders will voice labor's protest against the inquiry.

The open hearing of the Rapp-Coudert Committee, coming after months of secret "investigation," was suddenly adjourned after only three days.

BIG NOISE, SMALL RESULT

Meanwhile, disfavor with the "Little Dies" performance came yesterday even from heads of colleges. In statements to newspapers, they admitted that they found nothing of the "Moscow plot" to control education at their institutions.

The general tenor of the opinions expressed by the college heads is that the Rapp-Coudert Committee made a great deal of noise about nothing and one even inferred that the hearings left a "distorted or incomplete" impression.

"As far as Queen's College is concerned," said Dr. Paul Klapper, its president, "I am impelled to say that I have heard no echoes of the sounding board, nor have I seen any sounding board."

This is in reference to the statement of Gidson on the stand that the progressive activities in the schools is the "sounding board" of the Communist Party.

HOPES FOR TRUE PICTURE

Dr. Nelson P. Mead, acting president of City College, regarded as a "very fair statement" the promise of Paul Windels, counsel for the Rapp-Coudert Committee, that they "intend to get a true picture of the work of our schools and colleges."

"I hope," continued Mr. Mead, "that they will accomplish this and not be satisfied with any distorted and incomplete impression which spectacular disclosures might leave."

Neither did Dr. Mead see eye to eye with the probers about purported Communist teachers "indoctrinating" pupils with propaganda.

Admitting that persons sympathetic to the Communist viewpoint are on his faculty, Dr. Mead said "no such activity by a member of the staff was brought to my attention."

Chief point in the testimony by Gidson was to lay the ground for legislation providing a speedy machinery by which teachers holding progressive views could be fired as "Communists"; for control of student life on the campus through "trained men" to ban organizations such as the American Student Union, and for more definite statutes to put a ban on Communists as teachers.

The New York American Legion's heads, usually the vanguard of such

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Painters Sign New Pact: At City Hall where signing of the agreement that came as a result of the recent general strike, marked a new high in working conditions and wages for 12,000 painters. Left to right: Irving Schnurman, president, and Louis Weinstein, secretary-treasurer of District Council 9; Louis Posner, impartial chairman shaking hands with Mayor LaGuardia and Michael W. McCarthy, President of the Master Painters. —Daily Worker Photo

Painters Sign New Contract, Make Big Gains

Three-Year Pact Sets Up Impartial Chairman for the Industry

With Mayor LaGuardia present, representatives of Painters District Council 9, and the Master Painters Association yesterday signed a 3-year agreement at City Hall covering 12,000 painters in New York, Bronx and Richmond.

The agreement embodies the terms of an arbitration award handed down by the Mayor, upon which the recent six-week strike was settled.

Louis Weinstein, secretary-treasurer of District Council 9, headed the group of signers in behalf of the union. Michael W. McCarthy, president of the Master Painters, headed the employer group.

Louis Posner, who was the Mayor's referee in the arbitration proceedings, was agreed upon as permanent impartial chairman during the life of the agreement. Mr. Posner, who conducts a law practice from his office at 170 Broadway, said he would soon open a separate office from which to conduct the affairs of the painting industry.

BIG GAINS
The pact marks a new high in union conditions for the painters. It provides an increase of 10 cents an hour over the former \$1.50; partial designation of workers through the union; three-day week during

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Aluminum Co. Die Casters Win Raise

3-Month Negotiations by CIO Union Bring General Increases

(Special to the Daily Worker)

GARWOOD, N. J., Dec. 5.—Concluding three months of extensive negotiations here and in Pittsburgh, Local 2 of the National Association of Die Casting Workers, CIO, obtained wage increases from the powerful Aluminum Company of America ranging from 4 to 10 cents an hour throughout the plants, and a basic 43-cent hourly rate for unskilled labor in Alcoa's Garwood die casting division.

The increases for die casters were made against a background of general dissatisfaction among aluminum workers who feel the insignificance of the two-cent hourly raise to which leaders of their union, on intervention of Sidney Hillman, agreed several months ago "in the name of defense." The aluminum workers are organized in the CIO's Aluminum Workers of America.

The new basic rate for die casters does not apply to apprentices and the classification of skilled men in the die casting department.

At a special meeting where the report of the negotiating committee was ratified, Harry Benner, local chairman, told the cheering membership that "the tremendous gains our local has made graphically illustrates the effectiveness of the National Association of Die Casting Workers."

California Flu Epidemic Spreads to Four States

Rise in Number of Cases Reported from Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Arizona

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5 (UP).—An epidemic of mild influenza moved into Arizona, Oregon, Washington and Idaho today. In Phoenix, Ariz., Dr. J. D. Dunshee, acting head of the State Health Board, reported an increase in influenza cases—359 new cases last week, 125 the week before.

Boise, Idaho, physicians reported "an alarming increase." An epidemic was noted in Seattle by City Health Commissioner, Frank M. Carroll. Oregon officials said there were a number of cases there but did not call the outbreak an epidemic.

California State Health Director, Bertram Brown, said the epidemic in California was subsiding.

The epidemic is of "Type A" influenza, which uniformly is mild with a high attack rate but low mortality rate.

Italy to Issue Special Ration Cards in January

ROME, Dec. 5 (UP).—The financial newspaper *Il Sole* said today that special ration cards would be issued in January for paste products and rice flour. Rationing of these products started this week and they are sold on cards used for all rationed products except gasoline.

Report Porto Edda Taken by Greeks

Claim Italian Base Is Occupied With Aid of British Planes

STRUGA, Jugoslavia, Dec. 5 (UP).—Reports reached the Yugoslav frontier today said that Greek troops had captured Porto Edda, main Italian coastal base in south Albania, at 8 A. M. Previously Athens had reported Greek troops in the outskirts of Porto Edda, but capture of the port lacked official confirmation.

Reports received here said that the village of Spofiti, six miles north of Konispoli, had been taken yesterday by the Greeks. The Greeks were said to have crossed the River Piva after fighting in which both sides lost heavily, and then to have occupied the village of Vriani, two miles from Porto Edda, on the road from Porto Edda to Delvino.

USE BRITISH PLANES

British and Greek airplanes joined in the attack and six craft bombed Porto Edda in two waves late yesterday afternoon.

During the night, it was reported, Italians withdrew their remaining forces from Porto Edda, retiring along the coastal road to the village of Nivica but leaving a battalion to cover their retreat.

The Greeks this morning entered the city, the frontier messages reported, after a fight in which they lost three officers and 28 men killed and 70 wounded. The Italians were said to have lost eight officers and 68 men killed and 180 wounded. The Greeks captured five officers and 120 soldiers, as well as four auto trucks, two light field guns, nine machine guns and much other material, the reports said.

Both Greek and Albanian flags were reported raised over Porto Edda by the Greeks.

PLANES BOMBARD RETREATING ITALIANS

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (UP).—Greek heavy guns and British bombing planes today were reported to be battering Italian forces fleeing from Porto Edda, and Agrinioastron by

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Commons Rejects Motion For Peace

LONDON, Dec. 5 (UP).—Lord Privy Seal Clement R. Attlee said in the House of Commons today that a "peace appeal" by the independent Labor Party had been rejected.

J. McGovern, Independent Laborite of Glasgow, had urged the government to call a peace conference and he said that there were many in Britain who believed that "no opportunity should be allowed to pass by which we might with intelligence, and if necessary in a spirit of compromise, bring this tragic, devastating conflict to an end."

McGovern made his peace appeal a formal motion when he moved it as an amendment in response to the King's address which opened the new Parliament on Nov. 21.

His formal motion deplored that the government had failed to set forth the terms on which peace could be made and it deplored the government's failure to propose the calling of a conference to end the conflict at an early date.

The motion, which had the support of five Laborites and the lone Communist member of Com-

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BRITISH AGENTS, FDR AIDE IN LOAN TALK FOR SPEEDY U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN WAR

HARBINGERS OF WAR

--by Ellis



Policy Toward China Remains Unchanged, USSR Tells Japan

RAF Bombers Fire Turin; Blast Rhineland 12 Hours

LONDON, Dec. 5 (UP).—Bombing of a vital German armaments works in a record-breaking 12-hour attack on Dusseldorf and an assault that set Italy's big Royal Arsenal at Turin on fire were reported officially tonight as RAF bombers spread destruction across Adolf Hitler's "invasion ports."

The strong attack on the German-held French channel ports, particularly Boulogne, was launched in drizzling rain as British and German long-range guns staged a two-hour duel that shook England's coastal towns.

Industrial Turin and its big Royal Arsenal was blasted in a two-hour attack last night, the Air Ministry said, with smoke and flames billowing more than a half-mile into the sky over the bombed targets.

Other British bombers, ranging wide over Western Europe, carried out a "sustained" attack on Germany's Dusseldorf industrial area where fires and explosions were reported, and heavily bombed a chain of Nazi airdromes as well

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States Position in Note On Recognition of Wang

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 5.—The Soviet Union's policy toward China remains unchanged, Soviet Ambassador K. A. Smetanin stated yesterday in Tokyo to Japanese Foreign Vice-Minister Chuji Ohashi.

The statement was made in an exchange of diplomatic assurances in connection with the recently announced agreement between Japan and the Japanese-sponsored regime of Wang Ching-wei.

The sequence of diplomatic communications was as follows:

On Dec. 1, as reported from Tokyo, the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chuji Ohashi, made a declaration to Soviet Ambassador K. A. Smetanin concerning the agreement concluded at Nanking between Japan and Wang Ching-wei, wherein Vice-Minister Ohashi stated that "Clause III in this agreement dealing with the struggle against Communism was in no way directed against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and that the said clause proceeds from purely internal conditions and has no influence whatever on Japan's desire to regulate her relations with the USSR."

On Dec. 4, the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, Smetanin, visited Vice-Minister Ohashi and made the following statement on behalf of the Soviet Government: "The Soviet Government takes notice of the declaration by the Japanese Government that Clause III in the agreement concluded between Japan and Wang Ching-wei is in no way directed against the USSR and will have no influence on Japan's desire to regulate her relations with the USSR. In its turn, the Soviet Government considers it necessary to state that the policy of the Soviet Union with respect to China remains unchanged."

\$7,000,000,000 RESERVES

Official government figures show that Great Britain had resources here of at least \$7,000,000,000 at the start of the war, and that these investments and reserves have hardly been touched during this entire period.

Vast investments in the United States and in South America are one of the principal sources of revenue of the British ruling class which it is hardly likely to give up without bargaining every inch of the way.

A Federal Reserve Board estimate of British resources here at the start of the war showed that

Morgenthau, Sir Phillips Open Negotiations in Washington Today

OFFICIALS SAY WAR LOANS 'GOOD RISK'

War Allies Also Eye Each Other As Keen Rivals for Markets

'Credit for Britain' Is a Battle Cry for War—Turn to page 6 for this editorial on the war maneuvers of the administration through loans to Britain.

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—British agents here headed by Sir Frederick Phillips, Under-Secretary of the British Treasury, will plunge tomorrow into negotiations of war loans with officials of the Roosevelt administration headed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

Out of the preliminary sparring for position by British and American spokesmen, the essentially imperialist and commercial considerations governing these negotiations have emerged in bold outline.

Statements by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones and Secretary Morgenthau that the British loans will be a "good risk" indicate that the administration has made up its mind without the formality of consulting Congress or the people.

Administration officials are perfectly aware that the quickest and surest road to war is paved with loans, but that isn't bothering them.

Nor are they troubled by the existence of laws like the Neutrality Act and the Johnson Act barring loans. Attorney General Robert Jackson can always be counted on to produce an opinion showing that the President is fully empowered to grant loans to Britain.

TREMENDOUS HOLDINGS

Whatever differences have crept up in the preliminary talks indicate that both sides are thinking of hard dollar and cent considerations of the terms on which the loans will be made.

On the other hand, the British drive for loans is motivated not by any shortage of resources in the United States but by a desire to preserve the investments and the economic holdings of the British ruling class in the United States and in the Western Hemisphere.

And on the other hand, American business interests and government officials are determined to get a good price for the loans that they stand ready to make.

That price seems to be a mortgage on British investments and colonial possessions in the Western Hemisphere as collateral for whatever private or governmental loans are made.

The truth of the matter is that American businessmen and bankers are becoming a little impatient with their British cousins and competitors for refusing to make any economic concessions.

As the Daily Worker showed yesterday, the British are clamoring for American ships but at the same time are running chartered Scandinavian vessels at a nice profit between the United States and South America in competition with American shippers.

In addition, Wall Street is perfectly aware that the British still have huge holdings and resources here which they refuse to give up to American investors and bankers.

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Industrial Training: In accordance with the new decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR new trades, railway and industrial training schools are being opened throughout the Soviet Union which will annually train 800,000 to 1,000,000 skilled workers for the country's Socialist industry. Instruction in these schools will be free of charge and the pupils will be maintained by the state during the period of their studies. The photograph shows: An instructor of the industrial training school of the Kalinin Machine-Building Plant in Moscow, examining the details produced by pupils of the school.

Soviet Industrial Output Rises by 11% Over 1939

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 5.—The Soviet Union's industrial output for the present year—not counting the western regions of the Ukraine, White Russia, and the new Soviet Republics—exceeds last year's by 13,600,000,000 rubles, that is, by 11 per cent, it was announced here today.

This gain in production was achieved, spokesmen point out, in the face of serious difficulties met with at the beginning of the year, due to the difficult international situation at that time.

Despite these obstacles, Soviet industry made long strides forward during the year, and it is said that this third year of the Stalinist Third Five-Year Plan will go down in Soviet history as a period of outstanding successes, both in foreign policy and in the varied fields of the work of building Communism.

Investing, summarizing the results of the work of Soviet industry in 1939, writes in part: "During the last few months many key industries which for long had been lagging behind the plan have eliminated this shortcoming. The coal industry of the whole Soviet Union, the oil industry of Azerbaijan, have already overfulfilled the plan in the last two months. Steel production is approaching the 100 per cent level. Other metal industries are giving the country copper, aluminum and gold above the plan.

These successes in the development of industry were achieved as the result of the labor enthusiasm of the masses embodied in the transition to an eight-hour working day and the seven-day week, in the new mighty upward trend in socialist emulation and the Stakhanov movement.

"During this part of the year the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet government adopted and are beginning to carry out in practice a number of important decisions which aim to ensure the planned growth of industry and to strengthen the defense and economic might of the country. These measures include the passage over to the eight-hour working day and the seven-day week, the creation of state labor reserves, the establishment of a People's Commissar of State control.

"All these decisions, which are of tremendous importance in the national economy, play a big role in the struggle for the 1940 plan and will play just as big a role in the new upward trend of industry in 1941. This coming year will be a year of still greater development in Soviet industry. The output of coal and oil will be increased, steel and non-ferrous metal production stepped up, as well as other industrial products. The interests of the further development of the whole Soviet national economy and the improvement of the well-being of the masses call for this, as does the present international situation. The new year will demand new tempos to solve the great task, namely, that of overtaking and surpassing the economically highly developed capitalist countries within the near future."

Spanish Guerrilla Fighters Press Struggle Against Franco Regime from Strongholds in the Mountains

(Special to Inter-Continental News)

LISBON (By Mail).—The Spanish guerrilla fighters played a remarkable part in the people's struggle for independence and against the regime of terror. Today they are still fighting for the cause of the Spanish Republic.

At present there are thousands of guerrillas, organized into groups of about ten men, scattered in the mountains of Asturias, Leon, Santander, and Galicia, and in the mountains of Andalusia and Aragon. These men hold up convoys of food and take it into the mountains to the people hiding from Franco terror—many of them sentenced to death—they organize raids. They organize raids against the posts of the criminal Civil Guards and the Falangist troops, and capture arms in order to be able to continue fighting from the mountains against the fascist regime.

Scattered throughout Spain, they are a source of trouble and harassment to Franco and the Falangists. In Leon the Communists

guerrillas publish a paper called "Firmes" (Steadfast) for distributing among the guerrillas of the region.

In Asturias a convoy of food stuff, escorted by soldiers was held up on the road which connects Oviedo and Santander, and guerrillas, dressed up as Falangists and Civil Guards, carried off the food.

The people's help to the guerrilla fighters is constantly increasing. The people send them food. In spite of the scarcity of clothing in Spain, there are always clothes for these men who face the cold in the mountains.

Meanwhile Franco's repression against these men grows. Last December Franco sent 40,000 men into the mountains between Leon and Asturias, with orders to clean the guerrillas out. They failed completely.

The fiercest Franco repression is directed especially against the families of those who help the guerrillas in any way. But, in spite of everything, the Franco forces

are generally powerless in the face of the unity of the guerrillas and the people.

The following incident shows the extent of the fascist brutality: The Franco forces attempted to round up all the guerrillas near the "village of X," according to information reaching here from Spain. They stationed five soldiers every 500 metres apart for a radius of 40 kilometres, and at a given signal they started converging toward a certain point. They were able to find only one group of warriors, and only one of these fell after having shielded the escape of the others with his pistol in hand. When he saw that escape for him was cut off, he killed himself. His body, with his face disfigured by blows, was exposed for two days in the village.

Another account from Spain reads: In August, 1939, there was an encounter between the guerrilla men and the Franco forces three kilometres from a certain village, and the Franco forces lost three

men and all their arms. The Franco people who had dominated the village decided to revenge themselves and at midnight they entered the village and seized two brothers and other relatives and took them away from their house. The following day the relatives of the missing men tried to find them, and finally found them on the scene of the encounter. Two were dead. No wound showed, but they were completely blackened by lava. Their arms and legs seemed to be made of rubber and could be twisted around. This was the revenge of the Falangists upon the friends of the guerrilla men whom they had been unable to defeat in battle.

Another incident shows the people's solidarity with these magnificent heroes. On October 31 a guerrilla warrior was hidden in a friend's house in a place in Galicia. The legionnaires discovered it and surrounded the house and attempted to enter it. They were received with shots and some fell.

The guerrilla managed to escape, but later the same day the lady of the house, her daughter and three brothers were arrested. The next day the legionnaires told all the inhabitants of the village to come to witness the punishment for having helped a guerrilla fighter. The three brothers were shot to death; the mother and her daughter were stripped of their clothing and hanged completely naked.

Nevertheless the strength of the guerrillas grows. In some sections of the mountains the guerrillas have cultivated the ground and are growing some of the necessities for life. And new guerrillas continually join the old. Threatened by the prospect of war, to which Franco and the Falange are taking the country, the young people are beginning to flee into the mountains so as to escape having to go to the war and so as to continue the fight against Franco.

And the hungry people of Spain stand with the guerrillas in their opposition to Franco domination.

RAF Bombers Blast Turin, Rhineland

Berlin Reports Heavy Damage in London, Birmingham

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as targets at Antwerp and Calais. The Air Ministry, describing "considerable damage" at Turin, quoted RAF pilots as saying that their heavy bombs started big fires at the Royal Arsenal supplying Premier Benito Mussolini's war machine.

Smoke rose 3,000 feet in the air from the burning arsenal, it was said, and a bright red glow still was visible from the target as the British planes approached the Alps enroute to their home bases.

One British plane was lost in the attack on northern Italy, it was admitted.

BERLIN CLAIMS NEW FIRES RAGE IN LONDON

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (UP).—The German air force was reported today to have caused "far-reaching destruction" among major military objectives in south England and the Midlands last night, when London and Birmingham were attacked.

Both the High Command and the official news agency reported the raids without detail. The DNB agency said towns on the south coast of England were attacked.

The High Command said British planes attacked targets in western Germany during the night, dropping bombs and damaging private houses. DNB said German anti-aircraft fire brought down three British planes Wednesday night and that three German planes were lost over England Wednesday.

The High Command said German bombers attacked London and



BOMB SHELTER SHOWN AT STUDENT EXHIBIT: Model of a skyscraper, the center area of which is safe from bomb explosions. The design is one of a number displayed at an exhibition prepared by students of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, to show what architects and community planners can do to protect the public against aerial warfare.

Birmingham Tuesday night. Big fires were reported in the London districts of Paddington, Kensington and Battersea.

BRITISH BAG 14 PLANES, LOSE 2

LONDON, Dec. 5 (UP).—Axis airmen ferried bombs over the southeast coast again tonight after British fighters had shot down 13 day raiders in that area.

Soon after the enemy planes crossed the coast the roar of bombs was heard inland and distant anti-aircraft batteries went into action. Over the same region British air patrols clashed repeatedly with invaders during the night, turning back most of those they failed to shoot down.

The Air Ministry said 14 enemy planes in all were destroyed, at a cost of two British planes, the pilot of one of which was saved. In addition to those bagged over the southeast, a bomber was shot

down off the southwest coast. Night raiders dropped a dozen bombs on an East Anglian town.

One wrecked the home of an air raid warden who was in a shelter 20 yards away. Two women were trapped under the stairs of an adjoining house but were rescued. Other bombs fell in open country and the sea.

Aviation experts attributed a reported decrease in the intensity of night raids on England, particularly London, to fog and mist which they said probably had caused numerous landing accidents and left airdromes on the Continent sodden.

Another deterrent, they pointed out, would be the formation of ice on the wings of planes, forcing them to fly lower within the range of anti-aircraft guns. Such handicaps admittedly had prevented the Royal Air Force from striking at German objectives as hard lately as they did for a time.

Red-Baiting Won't Swerve CTM--Toledano

Retiring Leader of Mexican Unions Declares 'Anti-Communism' Is Slogan of Enemies of Labor; Ridicules Almazan Claims

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5.—Making his last speech as general secretary of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM), to the Council of the CTM, Vincente Lombardo Toledano declared here this week that no amount of Red-baiting or other attacks will ever swerve the CTM from its main task, the liberation of Mexican workers from capitalist and imperialist exploitation.

Toledano's term as general secretary expires in February and when the CTM Congress meets then it will elect a new general secretary and a new council. Toledano has resisted all suggestions that he be a candidate for re-election because it would be a violation of the CTM's constitution.

Toledano reviewed CTM history in his closing remarks. He attacked and ridiculed Almazan and declared that it was the rebel general, who had been knocking at the doors of Washington, Wall Street and the Standard Oil, trying to sell his country in return for aid that would make him President of Mexico.

Characterizing the CTM, Lombardo said: "Our Confederation is a front which contains Communists, anarchists, trade unionists and socialists. And the only ones who do not fit are those who do not accept the doctrine of the class struggle, those who want to obscure things, those who believe that they can save themselves as individuals even though the masses may lose the idea of struggle. They are the only ones who do not fit into the CTM."

"Imperceptibly the CTM continues on its way. Many times the agents of reaction have said that we are Communists. Today they call us anti-Communists. One day Lombardo is the representative of Stalin, the next day he turns anti-Communist. One day he is the agent of American imperialism, the next day the agent of Hitler.

"We shall continue, comrades, with this experience of our five years of existence," Lombardo said a little later in his speech, "and it does not matter if they call us Communists. But the day they call us anti-Communists, we should be perfectly ready to analyze our own conduct, because those who today are called anti-Communists are really only anti-Communists because they are serving fascism.

"Imperceptibly we continue on our way. The CTM is not Communist. Everybody knows that we have never had any compromise with the Communist Party of Mexico, nor with the Communist International, for the simple reason that the CTM can not have any pact with any political party of the world.

"We are a front, in which fit all the workers, manual and intellectual workers, and the only thing that is of importance to us, is to unite all the men who struggle in favor of humanity, all the men who are proud to have in common the struggle against capitalist exploitation of the masses of people on earth."

But Anna Pauker is inspired with such profound belief in the force of the ideas she is so selflessly serving that this belief serves to sustain her even physically. She knows that the principles she has so staunchly upheld will be victorious and that their victory will set her free, bring her back a heroine among her class and her people and return her to her three children, from whom she was torn in their tender childhood to exchange her home, as she herself put it, for a prison cell.

But if this fine woman and her staunch fellows in suffering have so long been sustained in their painful lot by their indomitable faith in a better future, all the more incumbent is it on all fighters for freedom, for peace among the nations and human progress to do everything to free Anna Pauker and Rumania's other champions of freedom from behind the walls of the Rumanian dungeons. The fight to free Anna Pauker and all other political prisoners can and shall be renewed despite the clamor of arms throughout the world. The rulers of Rumania claim that they have made great sacrifices for the sake of peace; they admit themselves that their whole system has been nothing but a parody. Let them again hear, coming from all corners of the world and ringing in their ears, the cry: "Lift the bloody sentences passed on the champions of freedom and peace! Free Anna Pauker and all her comrades in the prisons of Rumania!"

Prisci also relates how prisoners were manhandled in court under the eyes of the judge and the Public Prosecutor, how the Defense and the few Defense witnesses were intimidated and how these witnesses were summarily sentenced to several months' imprisonment for the evidence they gave. He quotes certain passages from the speech of the Military Prosecutor which are symptomatic for the general tone of court proceedings in Rumania.

"If we had capital punishment in our country, I would call upon the court to sentence these prisoners to be hanged by the tongue."

The world also knows that, soon after her arrest, Anna Pauker was

Report Porto Edda Taken by Greeks

Claim Italian Base Is Occupied With Aid of British Planes

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land and sea, ripping up highways and disrupting the fascist withdrawal from southern Albania.

British and Greek official statements said the Greeks were pushing ahead steadily on the southern front, determined to drive Italy's armed forces completely out of southern Albania.

The disorganized fascist columns were said to be under constant air bombing as they retreated northward toward Tepelini, 15 miles north of Argyrocastro, and up the coast road to Kilmara and toward Valona.

British and Greek planes bombed the enemy route of retreat as far north as Valona where an attack by five planes was reported to have badly damaged port structures and started fires.

The road northward from Porto Edda through Delvino and Argyrocastro was reported to have been cut by Greek troops who pushed westward toward the seacoast in a big encircling movement from Libanovo and captured Premeti.

North of Porto Edda, it was understood, Greek advance forces have pushed westward from Argyrocastro from the Bac mountain ridges and taken the village of Maskulon.

The Greeks also claimed new important gains on the northern front where their advance forces are reported within 15 or 18 miles of Elbasan, vital Greek base on the Shkumbi River only 24 miles south of the Albanian capital of Tirana.

ITALIAN BOMBERS ACTIVE ON ALBANIAN FRONT

ROME, Dec. 5 (UP).—Today's war communiqué said that the Italian submarine Delfino on Nov. 29 sank a Greek destroyer in the Aegean Sea. Five Greek planes were said to have been shot down yesterday on the Albanian front in an engagement from which two Italian planes failed to return.

Italian bombers were said to have attacked heavily military works, roads, bridges, mine railroad columns and marching troops in the Albanian fighting zone. Especially attacked, according to the communiqué, was the road between Premeti and Perati.

Greek attacks and Italian counter-attacks continued on the Albanian front, the communiqué said, with Italy's 9th and 11th armies bearing the brunt of the fighting. Results were not indicated.

Commons Rejects Peace Move

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mons. William Gellacher, demanded that the government state in detail its war aims and cited Churchills own words in support of a negotiated peace now.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was not in the House of Commons but Major Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and Labor Party leader, answered for the government and assailed the left-wing Scottish Laborites.

The time is "not appropriate" to state Britain's war aims, he said.

The abortive peace proposal was introduced by J. McGovern, Campbell Stephen and James Maxton, all of Glasgow, and had the support of Laborites Dr. Alfred Salter, and David Kirkwood as well as Communist member Gellacher. McGovern and Stephen were unable to vote for their motion, however, because they were appointed tellers by the speaker after the end of the debate.

The rejection of the "peace appeal" proposal was by a vote of 341 to 4.

Deny French Planes Bombed Thailand

HANOI, French Indo-China, Dec. 5 (UP).—The government today denied reports attributed to the Bangkok radio that French planes had bombed Thailand. An official report from Cochinchina, at the southern end of Indo-China, said most rebellious native leaders had been arrested.

The French were accused by the press of "brutal, meaningless acts of aggression."

Although the tone of editorial was belligerent, dispatches reported only minor military action on the frontier, where French and Thai forces have clashed sporadically for 10 days following French refusal to cede territory in Cambodia and Laos to Siam.

Anna Pauker, Fearless Rumanian Women's Leader, Jailed Since 1935, Menaced by New Outbreaks of Terrorism

By Zikmund Stein

Member of the Bureau of the International Juridical Association.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

STOCKHOLM (By Mail).—Recent events in Rumania have revived in the minds of all true friends of the Rumanian people the remembrance of a woman who has devoted her whole life to the Rumanian people's fight for peace and freedom and who is now languishing in one of Rumania's most horrible jails, the women's prison of Dombroveni—the remembrance of Anna Pauker, a staunch champion of freedom.

The cession of Bessarabia and North Bukovina to the Soviet Union has made thousands of valiant fighters against Rumanian reaction free and equal Soviet citizens. Many of them have come from behind the prison walls and tell of the inhuman horrors of the Sibiranza (Political Police), of the incredible, unbearable conditions in the Rumanian Bastilles of Jilava, Dofitana and Dombroveni. What they tell fully bears out and often enough even puts in the shade the facts on the treatment of political prisoners told to the world in 1925 in the writings of the late Costa Foru, the fearless Rumanian lawyer, and since then in the reports of foreign journalists, lawyers and delegations.

These Bessarabians and Bukovinians, now liberated by the Soviet Union, who have themselves had occasion to experience the vicious reaction of the Rumanian boyards (land-owners), are filled with anxiety about the fate under the "new regime" in Rumania, of all political prisoners who had not the good fortune to become Soviet



ANNA PAUKER At 1935 Trial

citizens and who are left defenseless in the clutches of the utterly bankrupt Rumanian bourgeoisie. Their hearts echo the cry that rang in 1936 throughout the world—in the Soviet Union, in New York, London, Paris, Madrid, Prague and throughout Rumania herself, "Save Anna Pauker and her fellow-fighters!"

Their anxiety is the more natural because shortly after the cession of Bessarabia alarming reports came over from Rumania about Jewish pogroms, internment of progressive-minded people in concentration camps and still more oppressive persecution of the national minorities—all these evidently an outcome of the "new regime." These reports included the following news of Anna Pauker:

"Anna Pauker, who has been languishing in Rumanian torture chambers since 1935 and who has

remained true to the struggle for peace, bread, liberty and for the rights of the working class, has been subjected to particular abuse and indignity lately. Utter darkness and silence which can turn one mad reign in her cell which has literally been turned into a coffin with a cement floor on which Anna Pauker has to sleep. For days she is starved, faint, found with everything. Maria Syrbu and Lubla Kishinevska, sentenced to ten years, are in the same prison, as well as the women workers Dorika, Stan and Andreyescu. . . . All the prisoners are kept in solitary confinement and allowed to talk to the warders only in a whisper."

Who is this fearless woman victimized by the reaction raging in Rumania?

HER LIFE

The daughter of a poor teacher, Anna Pauker was born in 1897 in Piatra Neame. Her childhood was spent amidst poverty and want. With great hardship and only thanks to her uncommon abilities was she able to get through elementary school. To help her family, she began at the age of 12 to give lessons, and at 17 was made a teacher in a Jewish school in Bucharest. Here she came in contact with Social-Democrats, visited their club, distributed Socialist publications and developed into an ardent agitator. Fearing her revolutionary activities and her influence on the children in the school, the school authorities soon dismissed her from her post.

After the Revolution of October, 1917, in Russia, Anna Pauker took an even more active part in the revolutionary working class move-

ment. In 1919 she went to Switzerland to continue her studies and there led the revolutionary movement among the students. When the 1921 Congress of the Rumanian Socialist Party resolved to affiliate with the Third International and the Rumanian Government began its mass arrests among the newly-formed Communist Party, Anna Pauker returned to Rumania and devoted herself wholly to the service of the Party. She was in charge of the Women's Commission of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and organized the working women's movement; she was the leader of the Rumanian Labor Defense; she was a capable agitator in the Trade Unions and was later in the lead of the Trade Union movement.

In 1924, when a vicious campaign of terror was launched against the new illegal Communist Party of Rumania, Anna Pauker was many times arrested. In 1927 she moved from Bucharest to Siebenburgen, where she lived illegally under an assumed name; but soon she had to flee abroad from the persecution of the Sigurana. However, as soon as she could, she returned to Rumania to resume her work.

ARRESTED IN 1935

On June 12, 1935, Anna Pauker was arrested together with a large number of other revolutionaries. She was tried with nineteen other prisoners on a charge of "agitation" at the end of the proceedings, which began on June 5, 1935, Anna Pauker was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and the other accused between them to 149 years.

Not so long ago the newspaper *Currentul*, the organ of the present

political regime in Rumania, let slip the following interesting confession:

Rumania was not even a country of bourgeois democracy, it was nothing but a parody of some such democracy."

These words confirm that all the trials conducted in the course of all these years against fighters for freedom in Rumania and the whole treatment of political prisoners were simply a travesty of justice and equity, as the International Juridical Association has proved time and again with the aid of actual facts and instances.

ACCOUNT OF TRIAL

For my part, I shall never forget the trial of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party by the Court Martial at Bucharest in 1925, during which I saw prisoners who had proclaimed a hunger and thirst strike literally lying in the dock. They were completely unconscious and incapable of following the proceedings, but that seemed to be no obstacle to the Tribunal to carry on with its business.

The brutal methods employed against the workers and peasants of Tatarbunari before, during and after their trial are likewise common knowledge. The memory of the trial of Anna Pauker and her 19 fellow-prisoners in 1936 has not faded to this day. Moreover, the proceedings during this parody of a trial have been described by a bourgeois journalist, Stefan Prisci, in his book, "Au Nom de la Loi." Prisci, who attended the trial in his capacity of correspondent of the "Petit Journal," describes how the "public" was represented at this trial before a tribunal of

CHARGE F.D.R. PLAN FOR BRITISH LOAN VIOLATES LAW

Back Senators Opposing Johnson Act Revision

American Peace Mobilization Here Urges Nye and Others to Continue Their Stand; Support Move to Probe British Finances

The New York Council of the American Peace Mobilization yesterday urged those senators who have opposed revision of the Johnson Act, which forbids loans to belligerents who have not repaid their debts resulting from World War I, to "continue their stand."

Telegrams signed by Dr. Walter Scott Neff, executive secretary of the Council, were sent yesterday to Senators Hiram Johnson of California, Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, and Rush D. Holt, of West Virginia. It read:

"Current press campaign reveals a plot to revise the Johnson Act and Neutrality Act to permit loans and credits to Great Britain. We believe this would have the effect of tying the United States economy to the fate of the British Empire, leading to our involvement in war, as in 1917.

"We urge your continued determined stand against revision in order to keep this country out of war. The American people will back your position overwhelmingly. The American Peace Mobilization pledges full support to prevent amendments and to keep America out of the European war."

BACKS PROBE OF BRITISH FUNDS

In a statement issued yesterday by Dr. Neff, the Council gave its wholehearted endorsement to Senator Nye's proposed investigation of British financial interests in the United States.

"The investigation . . . would show a direct connection between British financial interests in this country and the war propaganda with which the American newspapers are being flooded," Dr. Neff said.

"All who remember the road to war in 1917 recall that the path of our boys to the battlefields of France was greased by the flow of billions of American dollars into the coffers of Great Britain.

"Americans will applaud an investigation of British financial holdings in our country. It is well to expose by facts the eagerness of the British warlords to tie our financial structure to theirs."

Tenant Group Demands Law Enforcement

Warn Against Landlord Drive to Revise Existing Laws

Asserting that organized tenants "will call for stringent enforcement of the same old Multiple Dwelling Law which landlords have violated for many years," Helen Appel, chairman of the East Side Tenants League yesterday warned the public to be alert against the landlords' attempt to revise the Multiple Dwelling Law.

"The Wagner Housing Bill has been laid away in shrouds because the draft and 'defense' bill had to take precedence."

The only recent action taken on housing has been the sabotage of the defense of our lives and health by using Housing Project funds for other purposes.

"The New York tenants will not accept revision of the Multiple Dwelling Law as the landlords' association proposed this week. This proposal means increased fire hazards for all the people."

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23 times 3.55
24 times 3.70
25 times 3.85
26 times 4.00
27 times 4.15
28 times 4.30
29 times 4.45
30 times 4.60
31 times 4.75
32 times 4.90
33 times 5.05
34 times 5.20
35 times 5.35
36 times 5.50
37 times 5.65
38 times 5.80
39 times 5.95
40 times 6.10
41 times 6.25
42 times 6.40
43 times 6.55
44 times 6.70
45 times 6.85
46 times 7.00
47 times 7.15
48 times 7.30
49 times 7.45
50 times 7.60
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96 times 14.50
97 times 14.65
98 times 14.80
99 times 14.95
100 times 15.10

Ford Terror Seen Behind Student Ouster

Rev. Knox Points to Link in Protesting Editors' Suspension

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—Rev. Owen A. Knox, chairman of the Michigan Committee for Academic Freedom, today said it would be no surprise if "the long arm of the Ford Motor Co." was found behind the suspension of two editors of the Michigan Daily, University of Michigan student newspaper.

The two, Alvin Sarason and Hervie Houffler, were suspended by the Board of Control, most of whose members are appointed by the University administration, on the charge that they had permitted the publication of a letter which contained an allegedly "libelous" quotation.

The letter was signed by the president of the University of Michigan chapter of the American Student Union and quoted an article in the Sept. 14 issue of The Nation which pointed out the relationship between Regent Harry Kipke and the Ford Motor Company's personnel director, Harry Bennett. The letter was written in reply to a defense of the University's dismissal of more than 13 students last June. Labeling the libel charge "absurd," Mr. Knox said:

" . . . apparently merely mentioning the Kipke-Bennett-Ford triangle in this connection is a deadly sin. The haste with which the University reacts makes us believe that this hypersensitivity is an indication of the real source of the terror."

Asserting that the responsibility of the Ford Company for the intellectual reign of terror now in progress on the campus of Michigan University would "not be surprising," Mr. Knox added:

" . . . terrorism is a method not unfamiliar to people who work for Ford. Bennett's Service Department has had considerable experience at it. That the long Ford finger should reach to Ann Arbor is scarcely inconceivable."

Haywood Named To Head CIO Federal Workers

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—CIO President Philip Murray today announced the appointment of Allan S. Haywood, CIO director of organization to be administrator of the United Federal Workers of America.

At the same time, Miss Eleanor Nelson was reappointed secretary-treasurer of the United Federal Workers.

Haywood will take the place of Jacob Baker who resigned as president of the United Federal Workers to take a position as consultant to John Carmody, administrator of the Federal Works Agency.

Phila. to Hold Housing Parley Next Tuesday

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—A city-wide housing and defense meeting, sponsored by labor and other progressive organizations in Philadelphia, will be held in Town Hall, 150 N. Broad St., Tuesday evening, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock.

Speakers at the meeting include Nathan Weinstein, of the Philadelphia Housing Guild; Charles Abrams, consultant on the United States Housing Authority; Carl Bering, president of Philadelphia's Industrial Union Council, CIO; Dr. Hubley R. Owen, director of the Department of Public Health; Joseph McDonough, president of the Central Labor Union, AFL; and Edmond N. Bacon, managing director of the Philadelphia Housing Association.

Sponsors of the Housing and Defense Conference include the Philadelphia Housing Guild, the Coordinating Housing Council, the Philadelphia Housing Association, the Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL; the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council, CIO; the Tenants League of Philadelphia and the Committee for Defense of the American Institute of Architects.

Peace Group Says Move Leads to War

Calls Jones' Statement An Open Flaunting of People's Will

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Roosevelt administration is violating the "spirit and the essence" of both the Johnson Act and the Neutrality Law by preparing to grant extensive loans and credits to Great Britain, the American Peace Mobilization charged today.

The extension of such loans or credits, either directly or indirectly through "diplomatic manipulations," the Mobilization asserted, would "drag the United States to the very brink of war, in open defiance of the will of the American people for peace."

The charges followed a declaration by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones that he officially favored lending money to "good risks when they need it for proper purposes," and that he considered Britain a "good risk."

DISREGARD OF LAW

Frederick V. Field, executive secretary of the Peace Mobilization, asserted that "the issuance of such a statement by a responsible administration spokesman is virtually an open declaration that this government intends to disregard legal restrictions and grant credits to Britain, either directly, or through round-about diplomatic manipulations."

"Such an official statement, coming while both the Johnson and the Neutrality Acts are very much the law of the land, constitutes a flagrant disregard for the spirit and the essence of the law, to say nothing of its open flaunting of the democratic will of the people," he declared.

"Field pointed out that reports from London indicate the British have already been given private assurances that credits will be extended. Such 'secret maneuverings,' he maintained, are their own commentary on an administration that pledged itself in presidential declarations to 'keep America out of war.'"

He quoted a British publication, The New English Weekly, as evidence that England anticipates the early entrance of the United States in the war should it continue its present course.

MEN FOLLOW MONEY

"No one is so simple," the quotation read, "as to think America can go on doubling stakes upon the British side and then allow that side to lose."

Mr. Field also pointed out to a recent informal survey of Army opinion, taken by the Washington Times-Herald, which indicated that a large majority of officers believe that "after we send money, we will have to send men" and that should credits be extended, the United States will enter the war, probably by spring.

The poll of the 183 Army officers, ranging in rank from generals to lieutenants, revealed that 149 believed that this country will enter the war; 23 felt that America will not enter the war and 11 expressed no opinion.

Many Women's Groups to Attend Peace Parley Here

Conference Tomorrow, Called by American Peace Mobilization, Will Discuss Program Against Profiteering and for Civil Rights

Dozens of women's organizations from the five boroughs of New York City have already registered their delegates for tomorrow's Women's Peace Conference at the R.L.S. Auditorium, 306 W. 88th St., spokesmen for the New York Council of the American Peace Mobilization, 381 Fourth Ave., revealed yesterday.

The conference, sponsored by APM, is expected to bring together more than 200 delegates from women's organizations all over the city to plan a coordinated program for peace work and to set up a special Women's Division of APM. The call to the conference, signed by Mrs. Aline Davis Hays, honorary chairman of the New York Council of APM, emphasizes that "the women of America can be the strongest force in the struggle to keep our country out of war."

"The recently enacted conscription law will interrupt the earning power of our young men and curtail our budgets," asserts the call. "Taxes and profiteering add to the cost of living. More women will be entering industry which will affect family health and economic standards. The women must organize to prevent these abuses and above all else to keep their men in America and out of the trenches in Europe." A five-point "Road to Peace" program will be presented to the conference for discussion and adoption. The points include: (1) Keep Amer-



Where Eight Died in Air Crash: This daylight picture shows the snow-covered wreckage of a United Air Lines plane which crashed on the edge of Chicago's Municipal Airport during a snowstorm, causing the death of eight of the 16 persons aboard. At right is the wrecked garage which the plane hit while gliding to a landing. Center, a lineman is repairing the telephone wires torn down.

Alliance Scores Hunter Order as Threat to WPA

McKibben Flays Ruling That 'Workers Must Take Private Jobs' As Trick—Cites Lack of Industrial Employment

The threat that WPA workers would lose their jobs if they refused work in private industry, issued yesterday by Howard O. Hunter, acting Work Projects Administrator, was attacked yesterday by Richard N. McKibben, national president of the Workers Alliance.

"This is obviously a maneuver, a treacherous stab in the back, by the Roosevelt administration to help destroy one of its own children while the open reactionaries in Congress carry on a frontal attack to scuttle the WPA program and leave the road clear for scab employers to reduce the living standards of workers in private industry," declared McKibben.

"It is evident that Mr. Hunter hopes by this so-called 'order' to discredit as loafers 1,900,000 WPA workers and the millions more who have worked on the program in the past and who have for bare subsistence wages built hospitals, schools, roads and carried on needed social services for the American people which otherwise would not have been done."

"This order will give the reactionaries in Congress the chance they have been looking for for a long time to destroy WPA and end all governmental aid to America's 52,000,000 shrunken bellies."

"Where are all these jobs WPA workers have been refusing to take, as insinuated so adroitly by Mr. Hunter? What WPA worker, working as he does now for a bare subsistence wage, would refuse a job in private industry under fair standards?"

"As a prerequisite for employment on WPA or for local relief each unemployed worker must register at one of the 1,500 state employment placement centers throughout the country and be available for a job in private industry if called."

"But we find from the latest re-

port of the U. S. Employment Service that there are still 4,913,505 persons registered at these offices as looking for work. Also, these placement centers were able to place only 305,000 workers in private industry in the last month for which a report was available."

NO JOBS

"Do these figures indicate that there is an avalanche of jobs waiting for the 1,900,000 now on WPA who cast these jobs aside for the starvation wages of WPA?"

"If there are so many jobs open under 'fair standards' the Workers Alliance is willing to serve as a job placement center and assure President Roosevelt and Mr. Hunter that it will have no difficulty in filling all jobs available within 48 hours."

"But any one with an ounce of common sense can see that this 'order' was not issued for that reason. Mr. Roosevelt is looking around for money with which to give huge profits to the armament and munitions manufacturers and, in line with his other reactionary policies, he is trying to take it from the most underprivileged group, the unemployed, who will face a winter of hunger, misery and suffering if this treacherous breaking of a pre-election promise to maintain all social services is permitted to go through."

"The unemployed, organized labor and the common people must look with alarm on this vicious attack on 'the living standards of jobless working people. The Workers Alliance, speaking for the organized unemployed, will mobilize its forces to resist this maneuver."

3 Children Die As Home Burns

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5 (UP).—Three children perished and their father, a United States marine, was burned as fire swept their home today.

Trapped in an upstairs bedroom of the two-story brick building, the children were burned to death as flames prevented would-be rescuers from reaching them. The dead were: John Cornelison, 6, and his twin brothers, Wayne and Russell, 3.

Fireman Hurt As Blaze Routs 16

A fireman was cut badly about the left arm, and 16 persons, eight of them, children, were forced to flee into the snow-covered street at 10:15 A.M. yesterday as fire spread through the upper three floors of a five-story apartment house at 406 E. 25th St. Only one alarm was sounded for the fire, the cause of which was not determined.

Fireman John McCabe, 35, of Engine Company No. 16, was cut by glass.

New Jersey CIO to Hold 3rd Annual Convention

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Dec. 5.—The Third Annual Convention of the New Jersey Industrial Union Council will be held at Pascack Dec. 14 and 15 with approximately 500 delegates expected to represent the quarter million CIO members of the state.

Veto Walter-Logan Bill, Murray Says

CIO Head Tells FDR Measure Would Nullify All Legislative Gains Made by Labor and Destroy Social Protection

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Philip Murray, president of the CIO, today urged President Roosevelt to veto the Walter-Logan Bill because it would cause "destructive and interminable delay" in the enforcement of social legislation. Enactment of this legislation, Murray said, would be tantamount to "nullification" of such measures as the Wagner Act, the Wage-Hour Law and the Walsh-Healey Act.

"Any measure which would introduce unnecessary delays and red tape into the operations of administrative bodies is most harmful to our people," Murray declared. "It means that rights theoretically guaranteed by Federal law, whether to collective bargaining or social security benefits, become fictitious because the slender resources of workers cannot support the burden of lengthy proceedings and interminable delay."

"The deferment of enjoyment of rights is tantamount to their nullification. The Walter-Logan bill will have precisely this effect. Its provisions subject the rules and

regulations of federal government to interminable hearings and litigation.

"It subjects every branch of the government with few exceptions to uniform requirements, thus forcing applications for old age benefits to have the same formalities as a quasi-judicial proceeding before the Securities and Exchange Commission. By authorizing intra-departmental appeals at any stage in the proceedings in a particular case, it authorizes destructive and interminable delay."

"The Walter-Logan bill imposes upon workers seeking protection of federal rights a prohibitive expense and allows those who deny them these rights the easy opportunity to defend their violations by obstructive and litigious tactics."

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11. SYMPHONY No. 7

12. SYMPHONY No. 8

13. SYMPHONY No. 9

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26. SYMPHONY No. 22

27. SYMPHONY No. 23

28. SYMPHONY No. 24

29. SYMPHONY No. 25

1,500 Students Enroll To 'Save Our Schools' From Coudert Attack

By Art Shields

The movement to save the free higher education system from the budget cutters and red-sneakers of the Rapp-Coudert investigating committee has reached mass proportions at Brooklyn College.

By noon yesterday close to 1,500 students had affiliated with the "Save Our Schools" or "S.O.S." Committee, organized two days before.

And at 1 P. M. today a full house is expected at the Little Theatre on the Brooklyn College Campus, where the "S.O.S." Committee will hold open hearings in defense of their institution.

Some of the teachers attacked by the Rapp-Coudert Committee by the stoolpigeon English professor Richard D. Grebanier are expected to speak at the open hearings.

Eighteen Brooklyn College teachers are now threatened with contempt proceedings and possible prison sentences for refusing to testify in star chamber proceedings before the Rapp-Coudert committee.

SELSAM CHEERED

Affection of the students for the professors—whose talents as able and objective teachers were conceded by the Herald Tribune Wednesday—was dramatically revealed yesterday morning and the day before.

Students told reporters that the entire class rose and cheered when Prof. Howard Selsam entered his philosophy class rooms. This happened two days in succession. Demonstrations were also given other professors who refused to testify in secret Rapp-Coudert hearings.

Hated of the students for the stoolpigeon Grebanier was shown just as dramatically.

Grebanier is the author of an anthology of English literature, which is used as a textbook at Brooklyn College. This book is known to students as the "Grebanier."

Yesterday when another English teacher asked his pupils to "get out your Grebaniers" there was a chorus of "boos."

40 CLASSES ENROLL

Forty full classes had enrolled by Wednesday in the "S.O.S." Committee, which is headed by Alvin Nadler, popular chairman of the Junior Class. More classes joined yesterday.

Students joining the "S.O.S." movement sign a ROLL OF HONOR scroll under these lines: "Dedicated to Preserve our School. We the Undesigned, Members of Class Club—Committee to Defend Higher Education."

The Rapp-Coudert Committee is attempting to crush Brooklyn College, said a leaflet issued by the "S.O.S." Committee. "The acceptance and publication of the last two days' testimony was a deliberate attack upon the reputation of Brooklyn College, and the intellectual freedom of its teachers."

"This attack is a clear manifestation of the Rapp-Coudert budget-cutting purpose. By slandering much of the city colleges, the committee hopes to unify public opinion against such colleges, and thereby accomplish its purpose of destroying our entire system of free higher education."

ASU STATEMENT

The American Students Union chapter at Brooklyn College develops this point further in a statement issued yesterday.

"The first public action of Senator Coudert, after only two closed hearings," said the ASU, "was to call for a \$12,000,000 cut in state aid to education."

"Behind the blind 'Communism in the Schools,' they are attempting to subvert and destroy free higher education and the progressive teacher and student organizations fighting for its maintenance."

"Students at Brooklyn College are determined to preserve their free college education."

Britain, Turkey Sign Extensive New Trade Pact

LONDON, Dec. 5 (UP).—The British-Turkish financial agreement, announced last night here and in Ankara, will make the British Empire Turkey's leading customer and source of supplies. Previously, Turkey had given approximately 50 per cent of her foreign trade to Germany, only 10 per cent to the British Empire.

The negotiations had been going on for some time between Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugeson, British Ambassador, and Turkish government officials.

It was recalled that two years ago Britain granted Turkey credits totaling about \$250,000,000 and it was believed here that such financial aid, coupled with the new trade agreement, would cause Turkey to turn down any tempting German proposals.

CIO Municipal Workers Support Teachers Union

SCMW Had Similar Fight in California and Blacklist Resulted for Those Who Refused to Give Up Lists, Says McGorky

Members of the State, County and Municipal Workers Union of the CIO are strongly behind the Teachers Union (A. F. of L.), in its fight for existence against the Rapp-Coudert Investigating Committee, said Lucile McGorky, president of the New York District Council yesterday.

"The Rapp-Coudert Committee wants to get the lists of the members of the Teachers Union for the purpose of blacklisting the members and breaking the union," said President McGorky. "Our union firmly supports President Hendley who is threatened with prison on contempt charges for refusing to aid this blacklisting."

"We are also behind the Brooklyn College teachers who are threatened with contempt charges for refusing to testify behind closed doors."

The State, County and Municipal Workers Union fought a similar battle in California against the Yorty investigating committee, said President McGorky.

REFUSED LISTS

"This committee was supposed to be investigating the relief situation," she continued. "It wasn't interested in relief but in trying to break our union."

"Twenty-three of our members were cited for contempt for refusing to give up union lists. Six got jury trials in Alameda County. The first jury split. A second jury acquitted them."

"Seventeen others are on bail in another part of the state awaiting trial. None, anywhere have given up any union lists."

President McGorky said the authorities gave proof that they wanted union members' names for the purpose of dismissing them. They gave this proof by dismissing every union member they discovered. Men and women who had passed civil service examinations with high marks were arbitrarily told that the papers were regarded to non-passing marks—because they were union members.

"They were blacklisted. No one would hire them. They had to shut out for jobs," she went on.

"This must not happen here. That's why the labor movement supports the Teachers Union in this fight."

WPA Head Gets Evidence On Informers

Probe Promised On Charges Made By Teachers Union

Fascist "finger-men" have been used by the WPA New York administration to harass active union members on projects and to obtain "evidence" of violations of Section 15-F of the 1941 Relief Act, William Lever, president of the WPA Teachers Union, charged yesterday in a conference with Oliver Gottschalk, local administrator.

Lever, representing the Joint Committee to Defend WPA Workers, brought charges of fascist activity and anti-Semitism against several persons on WPA before Gottschalk and obtained, he said last night, the administrator's promise of an investigation.

"If the committee's charges are substantiated, Lever quoted Gottschalk as saying, the accused persons would be dismissed from their jobs."

Among the committee's charges was one that on a certain project Jewish workers were discriminated against and shifted from one post to another on the arbitrary decision of one person.

A supervisor was directly accused by the committee of corresponding with an openly fascist and anti-Semitic publication and of being in close contact with the fascist Joe Williams, a candidate for Congress on the "American Destiny Party" ticket for Yorkville.

Manila Army Garrison Biggest In Many Years

MANILA, Dec. 5 (UP).—The concentration of U. S. armed forces in the Philippines reached the highest point in more than a decade today when the U. S. army transport Etolin, the former Matson Line flagship Matsonia, arrived with extensive reinforcements.

It was noteworthy that none of the army men arriving today was accompanied by dependents, a fact that was taken to mean that army families now here may be sent home in the near future.

Union Protest Defeats Fish Market Curb

Delegation of Workers Throgs Meeting of Estimate Board

A delegation of fifty members of the Sea Food Workers' Union, AFL, staged such a militant protest in the Board of Estimate chamber yesterday against plans of the Department of Markets to bar outdoor fish marketing on the west side of South St. that the Board voted to withhold the ban until sufficient marketing provisions are provided by construction of a new unit of the Fulton Fish Market.

Administration members of the Board, headed by Newbold Morris, tried to rush the ban through, but the Board was set back in its plan when a delegation of fish workers, led by John Paige, president of the union, moved up to the rail and protested vigorously that the action would throw many old workers out of jobs.

The protest was joined by a group of South St. fish merchants.

"I've been down in that market for thirty years," said Paige, a stocky man with the calloused hands of a fish worker. "I respect these men here. To take that 15 feet street space away from us will mean 100 to 150 families going around looking for jobs."

"I've been down there since I was 17 years old. I am a working man. Don't take work away from us."

Deputy Police Inspector James J. Sheehy urged the Board to drive the dealers and workers off the street, stating they caused a traffic problem.

This argument was assailed by Lester Bachner, representative of the merchants, who argued that if the problem was one of traffic the Board should look into the 75-foot street space given to big fish dealers on the east side of the street.

He said it was unfair to ask the small dealers to give up their 15-foot street space while the big fellows were allowed to operate outside in the 75-foot space.

Manhattan Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs tried to appease the workers and merchants by telling them there was "no need to rush in this" but "you must all get together and work out a plan to clear the thoroughfare for high-speed traffic."

Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons offered a motion to file the resolution. It was defeated with administration members voting against it.

"Where can I go?" shouted a fish worker.

"My wife is in the hospital," shouted another.

"Mr. Isaacs," declared a third worker, "I understood you were a liberal. You don't act as one."

A fourth shouted: "You are favoring the aristocrats on the other side of the street."

The matter was finally laid over until Jan. 23, on motion of President Morris, at which time the question of a market extension will come up.

The motion carried a proviso that there would be no action on the order to bar outdoor marketing until after the new market is built.

reactionary legislation, yesterday raised the demand that the inquiry be immediately extended to the Board of Higher Education, holding it responsible for employment of professors with progressive views. Thus, the 21-member board, including some of the outstanding leaders in education and a number of big business people, may feel the effect of the red-hunt.

The next stage in the appeal of the case of Charles Hendley, President of Local 5, will come up in the Appellate Division today. William G. Mulligan, attorney for Local 5, obtained leave from Judge Francis J. Martin to take the case to the Court of Appeals.

The issue being tested is whether the Rapp-Coudert committee has a



Bomb Ruins in Southampton: This photo from London to New York shows ruins in the shopping center of Southampton as a result of the recent concentrated Nazi bombing attacks on this famous port. Large areas of the city suffered great damage in the attacks.

London in Wartime

Poor Live in Squalor, Rich Dine in Splendor

(Continued from Page 1)

are the only homes they have left. In the days where freight from distant Africa and India used to be stored are now row after row of three-tiered bunks—enough to accommodate about 2,000 persons. The rest spread their bedraggled bedding on the dusty floor. Some wedge down between huge rolls of newspaper not yet removed. The air is heavy and close, laden with body odors and the smell of fumigating chemicals and chemicals from the hastily-installed latrines. Stray dogs and cats wander about.

The people have been thronging in since 4 o'clock. At daylight they must leave so the place can be cleaned up for the next night. If you listen you hear the noise of the shelter—cough, cough, cough—the noise that worries physicians so much when they think of the danger of disease and epidemic in the months ahead. No one shelter is typical. Some are better than this one; a few are worse. Thousands upon thousands spend 12 or more hours a night in these public shelters.

But, you can still have a night out in London, perhaps at a Mayfair hotel:

In the basement of this hotel there is a ballroom. The room is crowded with smartly dressed people—just the sort who have always filled Mayfair hotel ballrooms. The ballroom used to be an underground storage room. Now you can dine there on lobster thermidor, drink champagne and dance until 1 A. M.

You won't hear the noise of bombs falling or A-A guns booming. And for an extra \$1.25 on the cover charge you get a camp cot and can stay the night. The wine cellar is well stocked and only now are a few of the rarer wines and vinegars beginning to disappear from the lists. But there are only a few of these hotel ballrooms and the famous London "bottle clubs"—where members short-circuited the closing laws for serving drinks—have been wiped out.

One more glimpse to round out the picture—a glimpse at a woman and her five children, all of them under 14. The woman and her brood are spending the night as she has spent many nights since September—in the six-foot square space of a toilet in an abandoned subway station. Why aren't she and her family evacuated to a safe spot in the country? That's what the House of Commons wanted to know.

McGrady served in a similar advisory capacity under the late Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. McGrady is vice-president of the Radio Corp. of America in charge of labor relations. He served in the "Little Cabinet" from 1934 to 1937. He is author of the so-called "Toledo plan."

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President Roosevelt was understood to have suggested that Stimson draft McGrady, if possible.

The findings and report of the referee established the fact that there are serious dislocations in the painting industry. The provisions of that report and the impartial agency created by the agreement which has been signed here between District Council 9 and the Association of Master Painters, give us hope that the evils of kick-back, underpayment of wages and unemployment will be radically reduced during the life of the agreement."

Similar arrests have been made with the departure of every Rumanian ship since the Anti-Jewish decrees started, it was reported.

Similar suggestions have been made by a number of newspaper columnists and editorial writers, with a mortgage on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere a recurring proposal in return for loans.

The New York Times has even pointed out editorially that many American bankers are reluctant to make loans to the British at present unless they get better collateral than has yet been offered. As an alternative, the Times proposed direct government loans to the British.

Comparing the present situation to that of World War days, the Times said:

"The first \$500,000,000 Anglo-French was unsecured and rested on the credit of the two governments. All the following loans were secured with collateral having a market value equal to 120 per cent of the amount of the loans."

Neither side in the loan negotiations which are about to start is talking about preserving western civilization, destroying Hitlerism and making the world safe for democracy. That kind of stuff is for public consumption. They are talking about dollars and cents and colonial and economic positions and for a speedy involvement of the U. S. into the war.

British Agents, FDR Aides In Loan Talks for Speedy U.S. Involvement in War

Morgenthau, Sir Phillips Open Negotiations in Washington Today

(Continued from Page 1)

The United Kingdom had gold reserves of \$2,000,000,000, Canada had gold reserves of \$215,000,000 and other British countries had \$500,000,000 in gold.

Dollar balances of the United Kingdom in the United States were \$965,000,000 and Canada had dollar balances of \$335,000,000.

Stocks and bonds held by investors of the United Kingdom came to \$735,000,000 and direct investments totalled \$900,000,000, while stocks and bonds held by Canadian investors reached \$500,000,000 and direct investments amounted to \$560,000,000.

TOTAL UNDERESTIMATED

This gave Great Britain a total of \$6,300,000,000 in financial resources here at the start of the war. Liquid assets alone were almost \$5,000,000,000.

Federal Reserve Board experts now state that they underestimated the total of British investments here, and that figures issued later by the Department of Commerce were more accurate.

The Department of Commerce figures showed that after four months of the war the United Kingdom alone had stocks and bonds here amounting to \$1,080,000,000 and direct investments of \$1,148,000,000.

In other words, the Department of Commerce estimated that the Federal Reserve Board figures had been \$713,000,000 short. The most accurate total of British resources at the start of the war available from official sources here is thus at least \$7,000,000,000.

And even this astronomical figure did not include extensive real estate holdings in the United States by Lord Astor and other British aristocrats.

Equally exact figures for British investments in South America are not available here, but they are estimated at the present time at about \$4,000,000,000 at a minimum. And these securities, too, could be used by the British in paying for purchases in this country.

GRIP ON BIG ERMS

Government figures show that the British have hardly dipped into their huge investments here and in South America in order to pay for their purchases of war materials.

The Treasury Department revealed last week that the British had liquidated only \$158,428,000 in American securities in the first year of the war which still left them a total of investments by residents of the United Kingdom alone of more than \$2,000,000,000, and that Canadian investors relinquished only \$35,000,000. The huge British gold balance here was diminished by only \$320,924,000.

In other words, the British still have practically limitless resources to draw on in the Western Hemisphere to pay for arms purchases.

But to cash in the securities which the British have would mean to give up their grip on such powerful American companies as Shell Oil Corp. and the American Metal Corp., not to speak of scores of important South American companies.

And many British coupon clippers would have to give up the comfortable living they get from American stocks and bonds.

In his speech last week before the National Industrial Conference Board, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, cautiously expressed the impatience of American business men at the unyielding position of the British imperialists.

He suggested that the United States take as collateral for loans to Britain not only British gold reserves but also "their security holdings, here, in Canada or elsewhere, rather than to continue to accumulate more and more of the world's gold supply at the cost of inflating our banking and credit structure."

Similar suggestions have been made by a number of newspaper columnists and editorial writers, with a mortgage on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere a recurring proposal in return for loans.

The New York Times has even pointed out editorially that many American bankers are reluctant to make loans to the British at present unless they get better collateral than has yet been offered. As an alternative, the Times proposed direct government loans to the British.

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Maritime Unions List Job Loss in Sale of U. S. Ships

The following is reprinted from the Voice of the Federation, weekly journal of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific:

WASHINGTON.—The United States Maritime Commission reported last week that 287 U. S. flag vessels of MORE THAN ONE MILLION TONS GROSS had been sold to foreign buyers during the first thirteen months of war.

Of these:

113 to Britain.
41 to Panamanian registry.
35 to Canada, flying the British flag.
19 to France, not all of which were delivered.
17 to Brazil.

Lesser numbers were sold to Bahamas (British), Belgium, China, Colombia, Cuba, Estonia (ships seized by the British), Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Norway (seized by the British), Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Uruguay and Venezuela.

These sales not only represent A LOSS IN JOBS TO U. S. SEAMEN but also a weakening of the defense capacity of the nation. Needless to add, they also represent astronomical PROFIT figures for the shipowners.

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CIO Council Maps Fight on Anti-Strike Bill

Condemns 'PM' for Attack Against John L. Lewis

War Profiteers Send Prices Soaring In New Raid on People's Paycheck

Surveys Reveal Sharp Rises in Cost Of Vital Necessities

See 10% Rise in Food Prices by End of Year; Speculation on Raw Material Market Sends Indexes Skyrocketing

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Symptoms of sharp price increases in all lines of consumer goods are beginning to appear on the economic horizon, according to a number of economists for government agencies and labor unions.

Wholesale prices of basic commodities have already begun to zoom upward, and it is expected that manufacturers will more than make up for additional costs by charging the difference to the consumer.

With speculative price increases long a favorite device of the war profiteers, there is now evidence that skyrocketing price rises of the kind which took place during the World War may be on the way again.

Although arms production has by no means solved the unemployment problem, it has for the time being employed a certain number of workers and thus increased the aggregate cash income of American labor.

BIG BUSINESS GRABS THE CREAM

But particularly in union circles, where increasing attention is being paid to economic trends, the following question is being asked: Will the larger number of dollars in the nation's pay envelope go for food and clothing and housing or will they be eaten by the insatiable appetite of the war profiteers?

All the signs point to the conclusion that big business will continue to take the lion's share out of the pay envelope in higher profits and higher prices.

Food prices for the consumer have already gone up on an average of four per cent throughout the nation since the war in Europe started, government economists state.

The same economists think that at the present rate food prices will probably go up another six per cent by the end of 1941 for an overall price increase of 10 per cent as compared with pre-war prices.

DANGER OF INFLATION

They do not, however, by any means exclude the possibility of much sharper inflationary and speculative price increases and some of them incline to the belief that such increases will take place by the end of 1941 or early in 1942.

It should also be pointed out that not all price increases to the consumer can be measured statistically. Many manufacturers, particularly in the clothing industry, have begun to reduce the quality of their merchandise and to force the consumer to pay the same price for an inferior article.

This, of course, is a price increase, just as surely as if there had been an increase in the cash cost per article.

Last month, for example, trade papers reported that manufacturers had begun to reduce the number of threads in the percale dresses which millions of housewives wear.

These dresses used to have 80 threads to the inch each way; they will now have 68 threads to the inch one way and 72 the other.

Housewives who buy these dresses will still pay approximately \$1, but they are actually paying more for the dresses because the quality has been reduced.

WAR SPECULATION

Even more alarming for the future is the increase in wholesale prices of basic commodities which indicates the effect of speculation on the raw material market. This war speculation is sure to be reflected sooner or later in the retail price of consumer goods.

The daily index of basic commodity prices on the wholesale market compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a rise of 17.2 per cent in the price of 28 key commodities since August, 1939.

Zinc and wool have gone up more than 50 per cent in price since the war started, corn and hides have gone up more than 40 per cent, burlap more than 30 per cent and burlap and softwood lumber more than 20 per cent.

Commodities which have gone up more than 10 per cent since last August include lead, copper, cotton, some hardwood lumber,

crude oil, wheat, oats and cotton print cloth.

It may take a little time for some of these price increases to be reflected in the retail price of consumer goods. But there have always been a number of increases in the wholesale price of many lines of consumer goods which will be felt almost immediately by the average family.

Wholesale prices are going up in wool blankets, overalls, men's clothing, furs, some kinds of cotton goods, various drugs and carpets. Prices of all-wool blankets and axminster rugs have gone up 20 per cent at wholesale since the war started.

Government economists generally concede that there is no real shortage of most of these basic commodities, and it therefore appears obvious that the price increases which have taken place are a result of speculation and have netted a considerable profit.

These increases in wholesale commodities also represent a significant indication of impending rises of an even more extensive and serious character than have already taken place.

In progressive and labor circles here there is a considerable awareness of the danger these rises hold out for skyrocketing increase in the cost of living. The widely attended conference on the high cost of living which was held last week in Chicago points to a growing awareness among the people on this whole problem.

Dust Explodes In duPont Plant

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 5.—Several dust explosions blew out part of one wall of a cement-block building at the E. I. duPont de Nemours Co. box manufacturing plant at Suburban Morrill's Corner late last night.

Nobody was in the building and none of the night crew of 45 working in adjacent buildings was hurt.

No Criminal Negligence Found in Fair Deaths

County officials said yesterday there was no evidence of criminal negligence in the collapse of the circular roof of the Railroad building at the World's Fair which caused the deaths of five workmen Wednesday.

The apple Eve bit into is nothing to the apples you're going to eat this winter, not to speak of pears! At least, though this isn't a positive prediction, it seems likely, because the War has made a mess of the export trade in fruit this fall.

According to crop estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, there will be over 115 million bushels of apples and more than six million bushels of Pacific coast winter pears on the domestic market before spring.

But there are apples and apples, and since you want to do your apple shopping without getting into domestic difficulties, like Eve, you should know something about the different kinds and what they're good for. So better clip this memorandum, and keep it with your shopping bag:

Good baking apples: sweet Rome Beauty, and Black Twig.

Sauce or pie apples: York Imperial, Rhode Island Greening, Northwestern Greening, Arkansas Black, Stark.

All-purpose apples (for eating raw or cooking): Grimes Golden, Macintosh, Jonathan, Spitzenberg, Wealthy, Baldwin, Northern Spy.

When you buy your apples, if the clerk in the market can't tell you what they are, take a look at the box they're packed in. It should tell you size, kind and quality. Apples from the Northwest, if they



Try Out: the U.S. Army give a demonstration of their newest unit of mechanized equipment! The command and reconnaissance car is shown flying over a ditch during a cross-country tryout outside Baltimore, Md. The four-wheel-drive car seats three men.

Minority Group Demands Job Opportunities

Good Enough for Army, Good Enough to Work Congress Says

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—The drafting of members of minority groups into the armed forces while at the same time denying them employment in "national defense" industries was blasted here today by the Spanish Speaking People's Congress.

In a letter to Sidney Hillman, "labor" man on the national defense council, the executive committee of the congress demanded that the right to work in defense industries be extended to Spanish-speaking, Negro and other minorities.

Signed by Ramon Welch, general secretary of the congress, the letter stated:

"The Spanish Speaking People's Congress wishes to bring to your attention a condition existing in the defense industries of the Southwest, which greatly affects the economic welfare of the Spanish Americans of this region.

"Today this section of the American population, along with Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Cubans and even Portuguese in some cases, are denied work in the defense industries.

"As American citizens, they have been obliged to register for compulsory military service, and many have already been inducted.

Yet when these youths apply for work in the airplane, steel and other industries, they are excluded because of racial or national background and descent. That such a practice is thoroughly 'undemocratic and indefensible need hardly be mentioned.

"In this regard, we quote a resolution adopted at a mass meeting a few days ago:

"In view of the fact that in the name of defending democracy, defense industries exclude Mexicans, Negroes, Portuguese and other groups, despite the fact that these people, an integral part of the

15 Ousted in WPA Red Hunt Win Reinstatement

Teachers Union Head Pledges to Continue Fight Until All Those Suspended Get Their Jobs Back; Raps WPA Use of Stoolpigeons

Reinstatement of fifteen WPA workers who have been under suspension on suspicion of violating Section 15f of the 1941 Relief Act, which bans project employment to Communists and others, was announced yesterday by the Joint Committee to Defend WPA Workers.

The reinstatement was made after hearings before Roy C. Jacobson, special WPA representative from Washington, who was sent here to investigate the wholesale firings under section 15f during the regime of Col. Brehon Somervell. Some of those reinstated have been suspended for as long as three months.

The defense committee, which includes representatives of the WPA Teachers Union, Local 483, AFL, the United American Artists, United Federal Workers, CIO, and the Workers Alliance, said that it had information that more reinstatements were at present in the mails.

Most of those reinstated had been suspended because they signed petitions to place Communist candidates on the ballot.

William Levner, president of the American people as a whole, are obliged to enlist in the military service of the country together with the more favored groups, a practice in conflict with the most genuine concepts of democracy itself.

persons and delegates of organizations representing 8,000 people at this mass meeting, held under the auspices of the Spanish Speaking People's Congress, manifested unanimously their desire that this discriminatory practice be abandoned immediately, and that full democratic rights be guaranteed to all the people.

"We hope that the defense council will make public its attitude concerning discriminatory practices, and will enjoin the companies employing United States Government contracts to treat all groups with democratic equality."

Continued the fight "The administration hopes to drag in irrelevant material obtained by misrepresentation and impersonation, while questioning neighbors, friends and relatives and perverting such information towards the establishment of the workers' guilt. We will continue to fight not only for the reinstatement of every worker thus far suspended, but also for the removal of the supervisors responsible; we will continue in our efforts to resurrect democratic American procedure in the Works Program.

"Many of the suspended workers were smeared by the Ralph De Sola, professional stool pigeon who is now engaged in performing the same service for the Rapp-Coudert Committee's attempt to break our sister local, Local 5.

"De Sola's testimony now being used against college teachers is the same phony stuff that could not stand the light of day when the WPA was forced to reinstate the workers suspended. His testimony against other teachers will meet the same fate."

Seek Pay Boosts in New Chrysler Pact

Report Union Demands Full Wages for Draftees, 10-Cent Hourly Raise, Two Weeks Vacation—Firm Made \$45,000,000 This Year

By William Allan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—As negotiations for contract changes continue between the Chrysler Corp. and representatives of the United Auto Workers, CIO, it was reported here that the union, speaking for 65,000 workers, is discussing a 10-cent-an-hour increase, two weeks vacation with pay, and payment of wages to army draftees.

The request for making up their full week's wages to draftees after the government has paid them the army pay of \$21 a month, is believed to be the first instance in which a large corporation has been asked to make up the difference.

A rough estimate by unionists of the amount of increased wages and vacation bonus demands, totals about \$16,000,000. The company, while not revealing the money that it has laid aside for the purpose, nevertheless indicated that it does not amount to \$15,000,000.

The profits of this giant Wall Street corporation in 1939 amounted to \$36,000,000. In the first nine months of 1940, their profits amounted to \$45,000,000.

Another demand though not officially confirmed, is reputed to be elimination of the thousands of classifications — which is carried over from the days of the open shop when employers kept the workers divided through these different wage scales.

According to informed sources the union is asking that only two classifications shall be established in skilled and unskilled work, with a minimum wage of 85 cents for new workers in unskilled and a minimum wage of \$1.15 for skilled.

Also being asked it is reported, is the reduction of time for probationary employees who now have to wait six months before they can accumulate seniority. The union negotiators have long discussed in union meetings reducing this to 30 days.

Women workers are demanding that if they work on men's jobs they shall receive men's wages. Last year the union shop was made the foil by the company of attacking the union, claiming that the union "wanted to run the industry." This year in the contract discussion changes, the union shop will not be made a issue. They are asking preferential hiring for unionists.

Hospitalization of the 65,000 Chrysler workers through an insurance plan was postponed until after the contract negotiations are concluded.

Other demands according to the statement issued here call for a time limit on settlement of grievances (5 days); changes in the seniority clause; and seniority for those drafted into the army.

The contract negotiations started Nov. 25. Unless an agreement is reached on or before Dec. 10 the present contract ceases to exist. If both parties agree before that date the contract will continue in effect either as it is or with changes, until Nov. 30, 1941.

West Coast Steam Schooner Strike Settled

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5 (UP).—Coastwise steam schooners resumed plying their routes off the Pacific shore today as a two-month labor tieup ended.

The tieup affected 42 steamers and cut transportation between the northwestern lumber mills and southern California.

The one-year contracts, retroactive to Sept. 30, gave the Masters, Mates and Pilots a \$10 monthly wage increase and a raise of five cents an hour in overtime provisions.

The sailors' contract provisions were not revealed. The unions of Marine Firemen, Marine Cooks and Stewards, and Marine Engineers previously signed new agreements.

Pacific Marine Unions Protest U.S. Ship Transfer

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5 (UP).—The Maritime Federation of the Pacific, representing 45,000 maritime workers, today protested the proposed wholesale transfer of American ships to Great Britain on grounds that it would lead to further unemployment and weaken American defense.

Shoe Union to Meet

Local 65, United Shoe Workers, CIO, will hold a special membership meeting at 467 Broadway Tuesday night, to hear a report on the Atlantic City convention of the CIO, and on the recent session of the union's general executive board.

Jefferson H.S. Students Win One-Cent Milk

Victory Follows Long Campaign by ASU School Chapter

Students of Thomas Jefferson High School in Brooklyn have won one-cent milk in place of five-cent milk after a long campaign waged by the school chapter of the American Student Union in conjunction with the General Organization Student Council.

The milk victory was described by A.S.U. high school secretary Harold Susselman as "only the first victory in the fight to bring penny-milk to all the high schools in the city."

More than 20,000 signatures have already been collected by students calling for the establishment of penny milk in all schools, and the preservation of the program in the few schools where it now exists. The entire program is up for consideration, as the contract between the Board of Education and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture expires Dec. 31 of this year.

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WE PAY THE POSTAGE



The apple Eve bit into is nothing to the apples you're going to eat this winter, not to speak of pears! At least, though this isn't a positive prediction, it seems likely, because the War has made a mess of the export trade in fruit this fall.

According to crop estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, there will be over 115 million bushels of apples and more than six million bushels of Pacific coast winter pears on the domestic market before spring.

But there are apples and apples, and since you want to do your apple shopping without getting into domestic difficulties, like Eve, you should know something about the different kinds and what they're good for. So better clip this memorandum, and keep it with your shopping bag:

Good baking apples: sweet Rome Beauty, and Black Twig.

Sauce or pie apples: York Imperial, Rhode Island Greening, Northwestern Greening, Arkansas Black, Stark.

All-purpose apples (for eating raw or cooking): Grimes Golden, Macintosh, Jonathan, Spitzenberg, Wealthy, Baldwin, Northern Spy.

When you buy your apples, if the clerk in the market can't tell you what they are, take a look at the box they're packed in. It should tell you size, kind and quality. Apples from the Northwest, if they



This three-piece suit has a slim skirt of black and gray checked wool topped by an oxford gray jacket fitted and hip-length. The double flap pockets are bound in the checked material which is also used for the three-quarter length topcoat. The brim of the black felt vagabond hat is pierced with a stone gray quill.

Jury Gets Case in Second Criminal Syndicalism Trial

Prosecutor Inflames Regional Prejudices and Fear in Summation—Demands Maximum Sentence of 10-Years, \$5,000 Fine

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 5.—Appealing to the possible regional race prejudice of the all-white jury trying the case of Alan Shaw, city secretary of the Communist Party, charged with criminal syndicalism, Assistant County Attorney John Eberle devoted nearly three hours of his eight-hour session to the Communist position on the Negro question. He wound up his argument with the demand that the jury give Shaw the maximum sentence of ten years in the penitentiary and a \$5,000 fine.

Yesterday Judge Arnold refused an adjournment until chief defense counsel George Croom of Tulsa recovers from a severe attack of influenza. The International Labor Defense sent Max Naiman of Chicago by plane to assist with the case.

Judge Arnold, in his instructions to the jury, which in this State precede the arguments to the jury, held Shaw could be found guilty if the jury found the Communist Party advocates violence in effecting political and industrial change.

He declared, however, that if the jury finds that the literature submitted by the state deals with history from a scientific standpoint and only makes prophecies as to what may take place under cer-

INFLAMMATORY APPEAL

Assistant County Attorney Eberle began his argument to the jury Monday afternoon. He attempted to inflame the minds of the jury by personal attacks on young Shaw and the defense attorneys, by exciting class prejudice, by misrepresentation of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and by libeling the aims, methods, organization and program of the Communist Party.

Reading a sentence here and a sentence there, supplying his own definitions for various words, Eberle attempted to picture Alan Shaw as a "paid hireling" of an international conspiracy, "the purpose of which he said was to 'lead the workers into economic slavery.'"

Daily Worker

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1940

'Credit for Britain' Is a Battle-cry for War

It is now obvious that the monopoly interests are hell-bent upon immersing this country fully in the war.

The new frenzy which has struck the capitalist press, for credits and ships for Britain, is designed to sweep the United States far beyond even the previous demands of the war party.

In its leading editorial of yesterday—which is a follow-up in the Fifth Column campaign to enmesh America further in the war—the New York Times is no longer satisfied even with the repeal of the Johnson and Neutrality Acts.

That echo of the British Foreign Office and author of the conscription law wants, in addition, for the American government to "accept the risks" of unlimited loans to British imperialism.

Knowing full well that the American people recoil from any such adventure—remembering too vividly how loans of this character led to the crime of 1917—the Times hopes to frighten the people into an acceptance of such a destructive proposal.

"Or would the American people," it asks piously, "rather accept, as an alternative, the possibility of a Nazi victory?"

It is time that the people look this scare-crow of "a Nazi victory" in the face, and see exactly why it has been rigged up. Such an argument, now used to put a new burden of war loans on the government and therefore on the people, will be employed later to urge that men be sent into the foreign wars which Mr. Roosevelt hypocritically said would never be engaged in.

In 1917 the horrors of a victory for the Kaiser were held up to the American people—and they were hornswoggled into entering "a war for democracy" which brought them death, privation and depression.

The voice of America can respond to the Times' bugaboo by stating very firmly: "We want neither a British imperialist nor a German imperialist victory. We want a people's victory—and a people's peace."

In the Wilsonian adventure, there was a British imperialist victory—and what did it bring to the American people? It brought the infamy of Versailles, which prepared immediately the scene for another horrible war. It brought thousands of war wounded and dead, and the kickback of the Great Depression.

Anyone who is truly anxious to advance the real interests of America can see that this course lies along one highway—that which will win a people's peace, that which will encourage the peoples of both Britain and Germany to throw off their blood-stained and greed-glutted rulers and work out their common destinies without the domination of the imperialists.

As in 1917, deceit is being practiced on the people, to trip them up and make them stumble into the war. They can cast asunder this deceit and work out their salvation, through stating firmly now: "Halt all further credit and ships to British imperialism! We want none of this war, nor any maneuver which leads us deeper into it."

The American people can serve their own best interests by insistence upon friendship with the Soviet Union, the only great nation which has maintained the peace, and with the Chinese people, who are fighting a life-and-death battle against the imperialists. That is the contribution which we can make to the promotion of world peace and to the winning of peace for our own country.

The Organized Teachers—First Line of Defense

Now that the Rapp-Coudert Committee has engendered an atmosphere of red-baiting and hysteria calculated to deceive the public, it has temporarily adjourned.

But let no one think that these witch-hunters have abandoned for a second their plan to wreck the school system by smashing its first line of defense, the Teachers Union. Like its big brother, the Dies Committee, it is preparing to wangle more money out of the January State Legislature, which money is to be used in their drive to stop the 10 million dollar state-aid to the school system they are now trying to discredit.

Proof that it is the organized teachers they are first after is the proposed contempt proceedings against 25 teachers who would not voluntarily submit themselves to the lawless persecution which the Rapp-Coudert Committee calls "hearings." Further proof is the Dies technique of trying to secure the membership rolls of the Teachers Union in order to blacklist all teachers who fight for

adequate, democratic schools and a decent wage.

In method as well as in objective, the Rapp-Coudert Committee has indicted itself as trying to set up a Nazi structure and ideology in the New York school system. That is the purpose of red-baiting. For witnesses it uses its own discredited tool, Grebanier, and an avowed fascist like Fenlon. The main complaint of another of its witnesses, President Gideonse of Brooklyn College, was his continuous whining on the stand that there are so many democratic safeguards that he has been unable to carry out the witch-hunt he would like.

It was the statement of Charles Hendley, president of the Teachers Union, that stood out as the voice of the democratic people of New York. He pointed out that Communists, as well as those of other political beliefs, should have equal rights to qualify as teachers in the school system. A ban against one minority group, it becomes clear to all, will result in proscriptions against others and finally in the destruction of educational standards and the Bill of Rights.

Labor and the liberal minded people of New York will not be stampeded by the lies, slander and red-baiting of the Rapp-Coudert Committee and its cooperating press. They will realize that, in this crucial fight, the best defense of the school system is daily support of the Teachers Union against this committee.

Jim-Crowism on the Railroads

Rep. Arthur Mitchell's suit in the Supreme Court against his jim-crow ejection from a Pullman coach, focuses attention on the terrible and humiliating discrimination imposed upon the Negro people by the railroad industry.

Although an American citizen and an elected representative of the people, the Negro Congressman was brutally pulled out of his berth in Arkansas and forced to ride in a filthy, jim-crow coach. This is the way the Pullman Company, the Illinois Central and the Rock Island Railroads—against whom Rep. Mitchell is prosecuting a \$50,000 damage suit—"honored" the first class ticket of an American citizen.

If such outrageous treatment is given to the lone Negro Congressman in the country, it is not hard to imagine the ruling class oppression forced upon the Negro people as a whole.

But Rep. Mitchell's statement the other day, that he found a "Jim-crow accommodation which was equal and that he was fighting only the jim-crowism on trains which was 'filthy,'" constitutes acceptance of the principle of jim-crowism. That, indeed, is a peculiar way to fight jim-crowism against the Negro people—a way which leaves the whole national system of discrimination against Negroes practically untouched.

Every railroad in the South cooperates with the illegal jim-crow laws which are at the basis of the inferior accommodations and conditions imposed upon the Negro people. These laws and the discriminatory practices of railroads and other public carriers should be attacked for none of them are acceptable to the Negro people.

But the position of Rep. Mitchell, in red-baiting against militant fighters for Negro rights and in supporting the Administration's fake "defense" program gives comfort to the very reactionary forces which are responsible for the jim-crow system.

Both Negro and white should join hands to see that the shameful discrimination of the railroads and of the state laws and officials be wiped away.

One Is for the People—the Other Is for the Monopolists

A news item published in the press gives another striking illustration of the insanity of capitalism.

According to the New York State Division of Parole, 28.5 per cent of all those who applied for paroles had to be denied because it is impossible to find jobs for them.

After capitalist society drives thousands of youth into crime because of unemployment, it then keeps hundreds of these youth in the pen with hardened criminals because of this same unemployment. One might ask the Roosevelt Administration and its war-mongering apologists, where is the vaunted "job boom"?

The truth is: there is no such colossal "boom." There are still 9 to 11 million unemployed. The fake "defense" program, with its speed-up and its greedy open-shoppers, creates more unemployed. This is the nature of capitalism—which can only intensify this problem, not solve it.

In the Soviet Union, there is no such contradiction. There is work for everyone in accordance with the Socialist system as recorded in the Stalin Constitution. The progressive penal system of the Soviet Union, unequalled anywhere in the world, rehabilitates its citizens and fits them to re-take their place in society by providing jobs and opportunities.

It is the superiority of Socialism over capitalism—a capitalism which has long outlived its usefulness. The former is for the people and their happiness, the latter is for a handful of monopolists who wax fat on the misery, unemployment and starvation of the people.

--by Gropper



—Reprinted from the NEW MASSES

London-Washington United for War-- But They Try to Pick Each Other's Pockets

By Milton Howard

As the White House, through its hand-picked spokesmen, informs the American people that the Government is rushing headlong toward a new act of war—war loans to Britain—there breaks through still another fact. This is the hidden, suavity-phased, but nonetheless fierce and greedy struggle within the British-U. S. "alliance" for control of the world's markets, possessions and colonies.

Lord Lothian stepped off the Trans-Atlantic Clipper and declared: "We want money."

The reply came swiftly from a host of American imperialist spokesmen: "Sure, but what about those stocks and bonds you Britishers own in the United States? What about those mines, railroads, and banks you own in Canada and Latin America? Want to make a trade?"

The two friends watch each other as trustfully as two pirates in a common enterprise of looting. Which will be the "big boss" after the saving of civilization is over? This is the substance of behind-the-scenes dickering as the pressure for war loans roars forward from the White House.

Two weeks ago, the United States News, weekly publication at Washington, foreshadowed both the "war loan" drive and the effort of U. S. imperialism to seize the opportunity to strip the British financial circles of their U. S. and Latin American stocks and bonds.

"Both the Treasury and the White House are known to be convinced," that journal informed its readers, "that Great Britain should sacrifice her investments in this hemisphere before asking this nation to finance her war effort." (Nov. 29.)

This intoxicating vision which now pervades Washington's ruling circles was headlined as follows: "America to Be Enriched by Vast British Holdings."

REAL WAR AIM

This tells us more about the kind of war this is than a ton of slick propaganda in the press, radio and "liberal" weeklies. It is indeed a war for the enrichment of the American monopolists, not for "democracy." This is the real war aim.

This is quite different from the situation in the last World War. At that time, the British were able to manipulate American greed for "war orders" to such an extent that they were able to get huge war loans from the United States without having to sell all of their U. S. securities or sacrificing any appreciable portion of their domination in Latin America and Canada. This time—in the "war for democracy" Number Two—the U. S. imperialists, grown wiser with the years, have apparently decided that the developments will be otherwise. It is this, no doubt, which constitutes the main topic of conversation at this moment between Roosevelt, Lothian, Morgenthau, Eccles, Jones and the others, at the White House.

The White House policy is fixed along the line of deeper and deeper involvement of the nation into the war on the side of British imperialism. There need be no illusions about this. But, within the limits of this imperialist alliance with Britain, there takes place a steady haggling, shifting, jockeying and maneuvering in which each of these "two noble friends" seeks to strip the other through double-dealing and piracy. It is the revelation of this inner Anglo-American rivalry within the aggressive Anglo-American war alliance which shows us the truth about the imperialist, financial, commercial character of this war in which the real issue is a re-division of world empire. Within the present Anglo-American "unity" against the German imperialist rival, there continues this uninterrupted struggle by which U. S. monopoly capitalism seeks to the expense, of course, of its British "brother's" empire. U. S. imperialism desires to be paid very well for its aid to the cause of "civilization."

BRITISH POLICY

But, on the other hand, the wily British imperialists desire to make their Washington ally-rival the "sucker" in the transaction; they desire to wrest aid from the U. S. bankers and industrialists at the least possible cost to themselves, and with the minimum surrender of their possessions and power.

Roosevelt is quite ready and eager to provide more "aid to Britain"; this is the policy of the American imperialist class as a whole. Such a policy is rooted in palpable greed; it is directed, not at any lofty aims concerning "democracy," but at the practical purpose of keeping the "war market" booming. The U. S. imperialist class which cannot use the nation's enormous productive capacity to feed, clothe, and house the American people, has, through Roosevelt, staked its economic future on the war orders which it gets from Britain, as well as on the war orders it gets from Roosevelt. And also—new colonial empire.

It is this artificial dependence of American monopoly-controlled industry on the trade which comes from mass murder which is the basis for Wall Street's fear of any movement aimed at stopping the war or curbing the arena of its activities.

Just as the British are dependent on the U. S. for war aid, so the U. S. imperialists are dependent on Britain's war for war profits. Within this framework, the current haggling over debts and loans is taking place, each using to the maximum the special advantage which his position gives him.

Is there anything remotely resembling a "holy crusade for democracy," anything resembling a struggle "against Hitlerism" in this huckstering? Absolutely nothing. The British hint ominously that without U. S. loans the war may

have to stop; this "peace threat" terrifies the war profiteers over here who see "chaos" if the war market should stop. On the other hand, the U. S. imperialists seek to drive a hard bargain. Roosevelt's spokesman, Mr. MacViney S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Bank last Thursday night proclaimed the Government's frank interest in Britain's gold hoard and her holdings of Stock Exchange securities, estimated by the Federal Reserve Bank at \$4,200,000,000 in September.

"I believe that Congress . . . should consider whether or not to make available credits to Britain at low rates, taking as collateral their gold and their security holdings, here as well as in Canada or elsewhere . . ."

Mr. Eccles is thus reported in the New York Herald Tribune (Dec. 5).

The World-Telegram refers feelingly to the "real estate" of Great Britain in the Western Hemisphere as loans are discussed.

So deeply has this vision of expanding U. S. imperialism entered the ruling class soul that Mr. George Soule in the New Republic sweepingly outlines the need for U. S. imperialism to extend its blessings "not too exclusively to Latin America" but to "China, Australia, New Zealand, and Britain herself." (Dec. 2.)

Mr. Carleton Beals expresses his indignation that one of the obstacles to the spread of American democracy to the Latin Americas is the fact that British financiers have forced the Latin Americans not only to establish a British monopoly of trade, but through this monopoly "England dictates to much of South America what American goods shall be sold there, and in what quantities." As a result, "credits created by American purchases do not come back to the United States for American goods, but are sucked out by England." (Common Sense, December 1940, p. 11.)

These are just glimpses of the inner workings within the British-U. S. war alliance which drags this nation closer every hour to the edge of open entry into the war via shipment of American troops. It is a sinister picture of imperialist rivalry, rotten greed, cold-blooded expansion, and struggle for leadership in the exploitation of mankind and the suppression of its freedom.

When Lord Lothian and Roosevelt, together with their financial experts, haggle over loans, stock exchange securities and "real estate," they contemptuously sweep aside all pious talk of "democracy" insofar as it concerns this war. The American people should learn a lesson from this; they should look at this war as realistically as do the rulers.

For the people of this nation, no more than the people of any other, do not desire to be slaughtered to settle the question: Which Power Shall Dominate World Empire.

100 Percent Union

by Louis F. Budenz

EVEN though one week has elapsed since Bill Green's gavel rapped out the conclusion of the 60th annual AFL convention, echoes of that conclave are still being heard.

In the mails have come to this column comments of two Chicago newspapers on the New Orleans resolution on racketeering. They contain a moral or two for every local union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

A fine line of sarcasm is the keynote of both expressions of opinion on the part of the monopoly press of the Windy City. "The American Federation of Labor has fired the opening gun of its war on racketeers and gangsters in its ranks," asserts the Chicago Tribune of Nov. 28, "with the resounding crash of a pop-gun."

One week earlier the Chicago Daily News, the property of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, contemptuously referred to the executive council's report on racketeering as "a weasel-worded alibi for inaction." About the same time, the Tribune also entered the lists with another editorial, labeling the council's statement as "pallid precepts," and tearing its hair with abandon over "the hoodlums in the labor movement."

In this expression, unionists can note once more how the pussyfooting of the executive council and of the convention on gangsterism plays into the hands of the bitterest enemies of the labor movement.

What credentials do the Chicago Tribune and the Daily News carry with them, that they are entitled disdainfully to raise their noses in the air and comment caustically on the anemic activity of the bureaucracy on this matter?

GREEN AND THE COLONELS

The Tribune has been the most inveterate opponent of the organization campaigns of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has stimulated with hunts day in and day out, and has taken the first row among those who applauded the Memorial Day massacre.

The Daily News has struck at the unions time after time, when these organizations were engaged in efforts to better the wages and conditions of the workers, and was the most raucous proponent of the anti-union Lantz Bill in the Illinois Legislature.

Both of these papers have fallen all over themselves to hold up the arm of Bill Green in every class collaborationist policy which he has advocated, and which is the real breeding ground for racketeering and gangsterism.

These enemies of labor—and this is something to be driven home in every local union of the country—flatter and pamper the AFL bureaucrats when those gentlemen strike out at militant labor, and then hold up the timidity of the bureaucrats against the gangsters as a horrible example. Neither the organ of the "morning colonel" nor that of the "evening colonel" ever hints that the latter phenomenon is only the product of the former method of doing business.

If ever such hints were made, they would be a condemnation of the political views of these capitalist newspapers themselves—and Bill Green and Col. McCormick and Col. Knox are political brothers under the skin.

The namby-pamby attitude of the executive council and convention toward the muscle-man within the unions need not blind progressives to the possibility of taking advantage even of such mealy-mouthed decisions.

BRAVE WORDS

"Your committee," reads the report of the resolutions committee which was adopted by the convention, "without qualification, condemns the action of trade union officials who use their position of trust, confidence and high responsibility, for the purpose of exploiting those whom they represent, the employers and the public for their private gain."

To these brave words, the report adds others, in which the convention "definitely disavows racketeering and gangsterism," and states that they "want none of it in our movement."

There is no reason why progressives cannot take up these expressions and compel the executive council to make them live in specific instances. Out in Chicago itself there is now in much prominence the case of Frank Nitti, Capone mobster, and his control of Local 278 of the Bartenders and Beverage Dispensers Union.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, to which Local 278 belongs, has not bestirred itself in any big way to cope with this scandal. George R. McLane, business agent of the local, who at first complained publicly of Nitti and asked for protection against the Capone man, has now welched on his previous accusations.

'VERY WELL'

Here is a case cut out for the executive council, to act upon at once—and there are many others, if pressure of the progressives will bring them to the doors of the council in Washington.

Particularly is there a valid reason for taking the executive council at its word, when the report adopted by the convention goes on to declare:

"Whenever the executive council has valid reason to believe that a trade union official is guilty of any such offense [as gangsterism or racketeering], and the national or international union in question seemingly evades the responsibility, the executive council shall be authorized to apply all of its influence to secure such action as will correct the situation."

"Very well, Brother Green and brothers of the executive council, here and here in such and such a local union this guilt exists and such and such an international union seemingly evades its responsibility." The progressives can say that, and can begin to make the executive council members get off their comfortable seats and look racketeering in the eye.

Letters From Readers

Considers It a Privilege to Keep Well-Informed By Reading 'Daily'

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Fully aware of the economic reasons back of the decision for making the price of the Daily Worker five cents, I do not hesitate to say that I shall consider it a privilege rather than a sacrifice the daily expenditure of a nickel for keeping myself well-informed on national and international happenings and about their true meaning to all of mankind.

Moreover from this date on I have resolved that every time I communicate with your office by mail I will enclose a postal stamp to the end that it will lower your postage bill. I hope that there will be many others who would like to do the same.

A. D.

On The Score Board

Something About Basketball

By LESTER RODNEY

There will be an increasingly greater amount of space devoted to basketball on this page from now till the most sensational rookie since Ty Cobb pops up at five different baseball training camps in early March. Which seems to call for a little discussion on basketball. Does it rate a lot of space? Is it an interesting sport to watch? Do as many kids play basketball as baseball?

The fact of the matter is that basketball, judged by all reasonable standards such as amount of participants, teams and spectators, is really America's National Pastime. (The fact also is, of course, that baseball continues to command the greater national interest nonetheless and notwithstanding.)

I personally am a great booster for basketball. Write a column something like this once a year regularly. Point out that it's the closest thing we really have to a people's sport, with relatively cheap and simple equipment, union teams, club teams, settlement house teams, Y teams, AAU teams, orphanage teams, high school and college teams and just plain teams. And with many more women teams than you find in other major sports.

I also think there is nothing quite so satisfactory from the point of view of an exciting spectator sports evening as one of the college team doubleheaders at Madison Sq. Garden, and I'm not in the employ of Mr. Ned Irish, the shrewd promoter who rakes in what's left after the visiting and home teams and the Garden Corporation take theirs. It's my idea of a much faster, more skilled game than the much touted ice hockey, and has more of a team character. The large number of college girls who take in the games attest to the fact that the game is at the same time simple to follow, without many of those seemingly insoluble developments that plague the girls who never played the games at baseball and football contests. Prices have been brought down well beneath the high football scale. You can see all you have to see in the Garden from a 75 cent balcony seat (40 cents for students).

Professional basketball strangely enough, offers no competition to the college game. There are many reasons for that, chief among them being capitalism. The necessity of playing games night in and night out and sometimes twice a day has reduced the pro game to a staggering hit and run proposition. The coming thing is trade union basketball, and the astute Mr. Irish is displaying a great interest in the high caliber of play in the Trade Union Athletic Association.

"Furriers vs. Transport Workers tonight" would make a nice electric sign outside of the Garden at that.

There's a lot of interesting points to be made about the development of intersectional play, what the East learned from the West and vice versa. But that's all for now.

DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1940

You'll Get More Than
Your 5 Cents Worth
Of Inside Basketball
Coverage Every Day in
The Daily Worker

Crack NYU '5' in Debut Tonight

Only Lewis Gone, Still City's Tops, Say We; Jaspers Start

Tonight we get the unveiling of three more of New York's unusually promising set of basketball teams. Last year's "Wonder Five" of NYU, one of the greatest of all time, minus but one regular, goes into action at the Heights Gym against Upsala. Fordham's promising squad, crippled by injuries to several of its stars, may have tougher sledding over in Jersey City against Pop Sweetman's St. Peters five. Manhattan tunes up against its alumni at home.

A lot of eyes will be on the NYU team. The aggregation won 18 of 19 last year, bowing only to inspired CUNY at the season's end. It probably would have bounced back from there to do real business in the tourney at the Garden, but Professor Badger (of Bates case fame) kept the team out for mysterious reasons (not necessarily an unsatisfactory out of the gate).

LAZAR TO START

Starting in place of the lone departed regular will be Mort Lazar, speedy boy from Lincoln High who saw plenty of service as a sub and starter last season. The sensational high-scoring Red Stevens, easy floor leader Ben Auerbach, the finished Ralph Kaplowitz and center Irving Davis (nee Dubinsky—can't blame him for changing if he knows about the ILOUW) will swing into action. Turner and Davidoff will be chief reserves, and under the Cann system of not too many subs you probably won't see many more than these boys in action at any time on the Garden court. But the look to be sufficient to give the Violet the number one spot around here and possibly nationally, despite all the talk up on CUNY. Deitchman's loss may hurt Holman's men more than expected.

6 FOOT 9 LAD EN ROUTE

Over in Eugene, Oregon, the Oregon team is enroute tonight for its cross-country jaunt which will wind up in the Garden a week from Saturday when they take on LIU. Remember that wild overtime 56-55 thing last year, with Bill King slipping in the winning shot? Oregon has four of those five starters left, plus some sophs headed by 6 foot 9 inch Wally Borrevik, tallest player on the Coast.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight

OAKLEY JOHNSON analyzes "News of the Week," "Will Turkey Fight?" Questions. Subs. 15c. Aup. People's Forum, 52 E. 13th St. 8:30 P.M.
"WIKEN POEMS MAKE HISTORY" discussed. Eli Siegel, 67 Jane St. 8:30 (Sub. 14th). Poems read. Subs. 25c. Aup. Poetry Group, 8:30 P.M.
"MR. WALLACE GOES TO MEXICO" analytical talk by Rickie Martinez, Latin American affairs expert. Question period. Fordham Forum, 2413 Grand Concourse (Fordham Rd.). 8:30 P.M. Admission 50c.

TOMORROW
SELLING AMERICA A NEW WAR: From George Creel to Archibald MacLeish. Lecture by Sender Garlin, Daily Worker columnist. Saturday, Dec. 7, 2:30 P.M. Workers School, 50 E. 13th St. Adm. 25c.

An Apology to all Old Timers who could not be reached of BROWNVILLE and E. N. Y. You are cordially invited to attend a reunion of all YCL old timers (classes of 1923-36).
Saturday Eve., Dec. 7th
COMMUNITY CENTER—408 Cleveland

SATURDAY, DEC. 7th
Revue Starts PROMPTLY At 8:30 P.M.

TICKETS: \$1.00 in advance, \$1.50 at the door. Boxes of 10 seats \$20. On sale at New Masses, 481 4th Ave. Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St.; Bookfair, 133 W. 44 St.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 7
2:30 P.M. Admission 25 Cents
Workers School, 50 E. 13th St.
SECOND FLOOR

HEAR Sender Garlin
Daily Worker Columnist
Speaking On
SELLING AMERICA A NEW WAR: From GEORGE CREEL to ARCHIBALD MACLEISH

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ENTERTAINMENT SPORTS FREE BICYCLING
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COUPLE OF WISE HEADS



Bill McKee, manager of the championship Reds, and Connie Mack, 75-year-old leader of the A's, at the Minor League meetings at Atlanta.

On the Scholastic Front:

Stuyvesant, Utrecht Off To Good Start on Court

Dutchmen Edge Textile 27-25 in Thriller—Green and White Dumps Madison, Last Year's Champs

Stuyvesant's promising basketball team opened its PSAL schedule by eking out a hard earned victory over Textile at the Stuyvesant gym yesterday. The score was 27-25. It was a nip and tuck fight throughout. Stuyvesant led at the end of the first half, 15-16. In the third quarter it was 25-23 when Clarke of Textile sunk one to tie the score with nearly a minute to go. Stuyvesant started to freeze the ball to go into overtime, but Pietlerien dropped it in to win the game. Though Stuyvesant had three non PSAL games under its belt, Coach Dr. Ellner had predicted a tough game. Both teams played well, with Pietlerien of Stuyvesant high scorer. Feature plays were the man to man switch defense used by both teams, and Stuyvesant's "give and go."

—B.R.

UTRECHT TRIMS MADISON

A new city champion of the courts was heralded when James Madison, sans its great stars of last season, was trimmed by a good looking Utrecht five 43-27 on the Bensonhurst court. Freddy Weinberg started his bid for all scholastic

TEXAS AGGIES ON NYU '41 SCHEDULE

Texas A. & M. and Tulane, grid powers of the Southwest and South respectively, are on the tough nine game football schedule of NYU next year. The famous Aggies will play in New York on October 11th, and the Green Wave comes up for a November 15th engagement in the Stadium.
All games but the one with Lafayette will be played at New York. The Missouri game, around

which the big Bates controversy raged this year, will be played in the Stadium.

It's a little early to assay the NYU '41 prospects, but returning to the backfield will be Leonard Bates. Jack Barkmak, Rocky Finn, Jim Tighe, a sensational passer, Les Berkowitch of Lincoln High, is coming up from the frosh.

Sept. 27—Pennsylvania Military College.
Oct. 4—Lafayette College.
Oct. 11—Texas A. & M. College.
Oct. 18—Syracuse U.
Oct. 25—Holy Cross College.
Nov. 1—Penn State College.
Nov. 8—U. of Missouri.
Nov. 15—Tulane U.
Nov. 22—Open, not to be filled.
Nov. 29—Fordham U.

THE ROUND UP:

Garfinkle Heads for His Best Season; Luckman-Baugh Aerial Duel on Tap Sunday

By Nat Low
Touching the bases, dropping them in the basket, and throwing passes in a quick roundup of the sports world. . . .
Jack Garfinkle, captain of St. John's basketball team, is set to make this, his last season, the best of his amazing career. . . . Garfinkle, who ranks with the best ever developed at the small Brooklyn college, is ready to top all his previous scoring records. . . . he has led the team in scoring since his freshman year. . . . Jack will captain a veteran team that will include Jimmy White, Johnny Gellen, Tommy Baer, Kenny Barnett, Gene Wallace and George Milhaven.

Manhattan, which went through a very tough football schedule, seems ready to continue the practice as it resumed grid relations with Georgetown University. . . . The Hoyas have been beaten only once in the past three years, and are currently raining for its Orange Bowl game in Miami. . . . The '41 meeting will be the seventh between the two schools. The Jaspers have taken two of these, and tied one.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
RUMBA, CONGA, TANGO classes daily at 8:30 P.M., including weekends. Afternoon—Sat. 1-4; Sun. 4-7. Carnegie Hall, 7th Ave. entrance, Studio 882.
BALLOON DANCE lessons, class and private. Workers' rates. Registration daily 2-3 P.M. Pallas Dance Group, 430 Sixth Ave. 1st fl. Sign up. GR. 5-0658. Miriam Pallas.

MODERN DANCE Ballet technique, \$1.50 monthly. All ballroom dances. Rhumba, Conga, individual group. Practice session Saturday, 7 P.M. Morelle, 108 4th Ave. (12th St.).

HIT THE TOP!
Allaben Hotel 7th St. & Clifton Ave. Lakewood, N. J.
Special Program - Taps in Winter Sports - Taps in Food
Private Rooms with Baths and Showers - New Bicycles on the Premises
MAKE YOUR XMAS AND NEW YEARS RESERVATIONS NOW!

LITTLE LEFTY

WHILE THE CROWD WILDLY ROARS HIS NAME AND SEEKS HIS AUTOGRAPH... MARMY DUCKS RIGHT OUT...
WHAT'S THE BIG IDEA?
HOP ON BOYS--WE'RE THRU WITH COLLEGE--I WANT NO TRUCK WITH THOSE COLLEGE WIDOWS!
BUT YOU'RE A FOOTBALL HERO NOW AND--
WHO, ME?
THAT'S NOT SO--I ONLY USED MY TAIL--LET'S GIVE JEEPERS THE CREDIT HE CALLED THE PLAYS AND USED HIS HEAD!

Reds Trade Myers to Cubs For Gleeson and Mattick

Boston Gets Nod as Top Eastern '11'

Fordham Rated 2nd in Poll of Scribes; Hoyas 3rd

Boston College has been awarded the Lambert Memorial Trophy, symbolic of the eastern football championship, it was announced yesterday.

The high flying eagles, who will meet Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl on New Year's Day, were named by every one of the 65 eastern football writers and radio commentators who participated in the poll.

Fordham, beaten only by St. Mary's in one of the season's biggest upsets, was second in the voting and Georgetown, which bowed only to Boston College, was third. Fordham will play in the Cotton Bowl at Dallas and Georgetown in the Orange Bowl at Miami, Jan. 1. Penn, beaten by Michigan, was fourth in the balloting and Lafayette, unbeaten and undefeated, ran fifth. Penn State, beaten in its final game by Pittsburgh, was sixth and Cornell, last year's winner, seventh.

Cornell led in the trophy ranking until that Dartmouth upset when Boston College went ahead to stay. The loss to Penn dropped the Ithacans further in the standings. Boston College, high scoring team of the nation with 320 points in 10 games, will be presented with the trophy Dec. 11.

Wilson knew the Reds' outfield weakness and persuaded Manager Bill McKee to give up Myers, who came near losing his job to Eddie Joost last season. Myers played in 90 games and hit .202. Myers hit the long fly which drove home Jimmy Ripple in the seventh game with the run that gave the Reds the world's title. Myers, who put in six years with the Reds, is 30.

With Myers gone, McKee plans to play Joost, utility infielder for the past two years, at shortstop. Joost, playing 88 games at both second and short, hit .216.

Gleeson, one of the best switch

Break Up Championship Line-up in Move That Brings Hard-Hitting Outfielder to McKee—Wilson's First Move

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5 (UP).—The Cincinnati Reds broke up their world's championship lineup today when they traded Shortstop Billy Myers to the Chicago Cubs for Out-

fielder Jimmy Gleeson and third player to be agreed upon by May 1. It was a real surprise as the Reds 24 hours earlier announced they planned to stand pat on the club that licked the Tigers in the World Series last October.

The Red's chief contender, the Brooklyn Dodgers, strengthened their club yesterday by acquiring catcher Mickey Owen from the St. Louis Cardinals—as had been expected. For Owen, the Dodgers gave up Gus Mancuso, veteran catcher, John Pintar, rookie right-hander bought from the Dallas Club of the Texas League, and an estimated \$65,000. Larry MacPhail, general manager of the Dodgers, admitted his cash outlay for Owen was "plenty over \$50,000."

The Reds' deal developed because of the Chicago club's anxiety to plug their shortstop weakness. Since the Cubs traded Billy Jurges to the Giants after the 1938 season, half a dozen men—including Dick Bartell, Billy Rogell, Steve Mesner, Bobby Mattick, Bob Sturgeon and Rabbit Warstler—have tried unsuccessfully to handle the Cubs' short-field job.

Jimmy Wilson, newly appointed Cubs' manager, who coached the Reds for the past two seasons and was a World Series hero with his pinch-catching, was sold on Myers' ability as a defensive man and engineered the deal to get the little infielder.

Wilson knew the Reds' outfield weakness and persuaded Manager Bill McKee to give up Myers, who came near losing his job to Eddie Joost last season. Myers played in 90 games and hit .202. Myers hit the long fly which drove home Jimmy Ripple in the seventh game with the run that gave the Reds the world's title. Myers, who put in six years with the Reds, is 30.

With Myers gone, McKee plans to play Joost, utility infielder for the past two years, at shortstop. Joost, playing 88 games at both second and short, hit .216.

Gleeson, one of the best switch

hitters in the majors, was the National League's sixth best hitter last season, batting .313 in 129 games. The Reds are expected to play Gleeson in left field with Mike McCormick in center and Ival Goodman or Jimmy Ripple in right. Gleeson, who is 27, played with the Cubs two years and was bought from the Yanks' Newark farm club after the 1938 season for \$25,000.

The Cubs did not get hurt seasonally in giving up Gleeson, inasmuch as they were overloaded with outfielders, having on hand Hank Leiber, Bill Nicholson, Augie Galan, Dom Dallesandro and the Coast League champion Lou Novkoff, who comes up this spring.

Mattick was an unimportant figure in the deal. The Reds getting him principally for a utility role. The other player who is to come to the Reds later probably will be a rookie who falls to make the grade with the Cubs. It may be one of the Cubs' young catchers.

OWEN WAS RATED HIGH

In getting Owen from the Cardinals, the Dodgers landed the player who came up four years ago hailed by branch Rickey as the "greatest catch prospect since Mickey Cochran." At that time the Cards claimed to have turned down an offer of \$100,000 from an American League club for Owen. Owen, now 23, never lived up to his billing. Last season he hit .265 in 117 games.

Mancuso, approaching 35, goes back to his original club after playing with the Giants, Cubs and Dodgers.

The Reds-Cubs and Dodgers-Cards deals caused the Giants to press hard to try to bolster their club. Manager Bill Terry held out catcher Harry Danning as bait in trying to land a pitcher and outfielder. Hank Lieber, traded away to the Cubs two years ago by the Giants, was said to be the outfielder Terry sought.

The Phillies announced rehiring of Doc Prothro as manager for his third season. The Chicago White Sox announced unconditional release of infielder Jackie Hayes, whose baseball career is over because of a cataract on his right eye. The Giants released outright Ray Hayworth, veteran catcher.

by del

